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TELEGRAMS.

Rumored Action of Napoleon on the Cuban Question.

Prospects of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish Throne.

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THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Napoleon Speaks—Instructions to the French Minister at Washington—The Reinforcements to Cuba from Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—It is rumored that NAPOLEON has telegraphed to the French Minister at Washington that France desires that Cuba shall be retained by Spain. General PRIM, it is said, has had a second interview with the Emperor, and Lord CLARENDON, the British Foreign Secretary, has also had another audience. General PRIM has left on his return to Madrid, where he will arrive on Tuesday next.

The decree proclaiming liberty of worship in Cuba will appear in the *Official Gazette* to-morrow. It is probable that BECERRA or ROMERO will be sent to Cuba to resolve on the spot all questions of administration.

The embarkation of reinforcements for Cuba has commenced. It is confidently asserted that Admiral TOPETE will command the fleet.

Excitement in Madrid Over the Sickles Notes—Attacks of the Spanish Press.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The Spanish Press has been in a complete ferment of excitement and indignation since the presentation of General SICKLES' notes to the Government. Some of the journals abuse the American Minister sadly. They say he was sent here solely because he was known to be a strong partisan of Cuban annexation. General SICKLES emphatically denies the assertion that his mission refers only to Cuba. He insists that he has never broached the question of the cession of the island to the United States, but has merely hinted that the American Government is willing to interpose its friendly offices for the settlement of Spain's difficulties with Cuba.

SPAIN.

The Throne Question—Prospects of the Duke of Genoa—The London Times on the Situation.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The prospects of Prince THOMAS, the young Duke of Genoa, and nephew of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, as a candidate for the throne, under the joint regency of MONTPENSIER, SERRANO and RIVERO, are improving. A marriage with the daughter of the Duke of MONTPENSIER is proposed.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Times* calls to mind that the first anniversary of the Revolution in Spain has passed, and none of the evils laid to the charge of the Bourbons have diminished; they have rather increased. There is greater distress and confusion and less concord, efficiency and public security. The policy of the Government in the Provinces is reviewed and its action there contrasted with its action in the City of Madrid. The *Times* acknowledges that all is done for the best; but the conflicting views and diverging tendencies of some of the members of the Government produce helplessness and improvidence among all. There is hardly a ruling man in the whole Government. Such as they are, Spain must accept them; the country yields no better and must make the most of them.

FRANCE.

Baron von Beust Expected in Paris—The Emperor and Empress.

PARIS, Sept. 19—Evening.—Baron VON BEUST, the Austrian Prime Minister, is expected here.

The Emperor did not attend the races at the Bois de Boulogne

Le Public asserts that the French Government will send no representative to the Ecumenical Council.

The Empress will depart for the East on the 2d of October.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Great Republic at San Francisco—The Crops in China—The Ross Browne Addresses—Furious Gale at Yokohama—Loss of Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The steamship *Great Republic* arrived here to-night, bringing dates from Hong Kong, China, to the 19th of August, and from Yokohama, Japan, to the 29th. The steamship *Oregonian* had arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco, and sailed for Hong Kong. The *Great Republic* passed the English frigate *Galatea*, the Duke of EDINBURGH commanding, in Yeddo Bay, bound in. The following-named passengers arrived for New-York: PETER BARZE, MICHAEL SING, JOHN H. FOOTE, LUCAS P. CRAIG, EDWARD BAKER. For Europe: Commander E. W. BROOK. The freight for New-York consists of 131 packages of silk, 5,452 do. tea, and 26 do. miscellaneous, from China.

CHINA.

The Austrian Embassy had finally reached Pekin, after numerous slights from the Pekin officials, being forced to correspond through the British Minister and wrangle over nearly every article of the proposed treaty.

There had been abundant rains throughout the Provinces of Tientsin and Shantung, saving the wheat and cotton crops from general disaster.

The river was falling at Hong Kow, and the foreign quarter had suffered severely. The second crop of teas was coming in and was unpromising.

The Chinese gunboats sent to investigate the reports of the murder of Roman Catholic Missionaries returned after being absent only two days. No explanation was given as to the cause of their return.

Some ten thousand outcast Chinese families in the overflowed country near Ching Kiang had suffered greatly, and had received but little assistance from the Government.

Mr. SANDS has entered upon his duties as United States Consul at Ching Kiang.

The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce approved the addresses of the English and American residents of Shanghae to J. ROSS BROWNE and also indorsed Mr. BROWNE's reply.

The steamer *America* arrived at Hong Kong Aug. 4 from New-York.

The vessels of the Asiatic Squadron were at the following ports: The *Piscataqua*, *Aroostook*, *Monocacy*, *Oneida*, *Iroquois*, *Idaho* and *Ashuelot* at Yokohama; the *Maumee* at Foo Chow; and the *Unadilla* at Hong Kong.

The British ship *Hamilton Mitchell*, from London for Hong Kong, was wrecked on the Buemna Rocks, near the Saddles, on the 11th of August. The vessel is a total loss, but no lives were lost.

Consul-General SEWARD expected to leave Shanghae on the 18th of September for the United States.

Commissioner HART's visit to the treaty ports has been postponed in consequence of difficulties connected with the Burlingame mission.

Some Chinese burned the missionary chapel and some houses near Hong Kow.

The floods in the Tangtse River were subsiding. The damage done was immense.

The report of the murder of twenty missionaries in the Province of Szchuen is contradicted.

The American steamer *Fung Shuey* has been totally wrecked in the harbor of Hong Kong. The English gunboat *Algerine* also sustained damage.

Ships arrived at Hong Kong: Steamer *Moneka*, New-York; ships *Competitor*, Baltimore; *Neville* and *British Empire*, London; bark *Veronica*, Liverpool.

Sailed, bark *Enrieque*, New-York.

On the berth, ship *Game Cock*, Sherburne, for New-York.

JAPAN.

The English fleet at Yokohama was under orders to accompany the frigate *Galatea* to Yeddo, where extensive preparations for the reception of the Duke of EDINBURGH had been made by the British residents.

Yokohama had been visited by a furious gale, causing great destruction to property on shore.

SATSUMA has protested against the execution of ENNOMOTTO, now a prisoner at Yeddo. The Mikado's party want to behead him.

The foreign settlement at Hiogo had been greatly alarmed at a night attack by a party of fanatics for the purpose of exterminating the foreigners. The people were aroused and the natives were routed.

The American ship *Naples* was wrecked three miles from Yokohama on the 20th of August during a heavy gale. The Dutch bark *Jacob* also suffered severely and put back for repairs.

A memorial against Christianity has been presented to the Japanese Government by three priests of high rank.

There was considerable opposition to the movement allowing foreigners to sit in the Japanese Parliament.

The ships *Flying Scud*, *Aurora*, *Australia* and *Powhattan* are reported to have been lost in the gale of August 20.

LYNCH LAW IN WISCONSIN.

Excitement at Portage City—A Murderer Hanged—A Highway Robber Taken from Jail and Hanged by Masked Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Portage City, Wis., was the scene of a terrible tragedy on Thursday afternoon. It appears that two young men, named WM. H. SPAIN and BARNEY BRITT, had a quarrel, and after they separated SPAIN went home, procured a revolver, and on meeting BRITT again soon after, shot and almost instantly killed him, scarcely a word being exchanged. After committing the deed, SPAIN deliberately walked down the street, flourishing his revolver, and passed up the stairs leading to Mr. HASKELL's office, closely followed by Marshal HICKEY, who immediately arrested him. While passing up the street again, an excited crowd of people followed, and when opposite the American Express office, a general onslaught was made on the prisoner, and he was beaten in a fearful manner, but the officers succeeded in getting SPAIN into the Express office, which afforded him temporary protection. The excitement increased at a fearful rate and cries of "Hang him," "Hang him," rent the air. The crowd soon increased at the Express office to the number of one hundred, who took the prisoner into their possession, placed a rope about his neck and dragged him to the nearest tree, below the Ellsworth House, and hung him. His body was taken in charge of by the officers and carried to the engine-house, where an inquest will be held. The body of Mr. BRITT was also taken there, where an inquest will also be held.

Both men were members of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment, and the difficulty is said to have originated while in the army. SPAIN was a lawyer by profession, and BRITT, a farmer, who resided a few miles from this place. Both are old residents of Portage.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Portage City, Wis., says: "Tuesday morning at 1:30 o'clock, the Columbia County Jail was entered, the jail officers made captives, and PAT WILDIEK, a notorious highway robber, taken from his cell and hung. The deed was done so quietly that the citizens knew nothing about it until morning. The lynchers were disguised, and appear to have come from a distance. WILDIEK was in jail for highway robbery, and it was while the examination was proceeding that the old man GALES, from Kilbourne City, was murdered. This makes two lynching and two murder cases that have occurred in the vicinity of Portage City within one week."

POLITICAL.

Delegates from Columbia County to the Democratic Convention.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Democratic Convention of the Second District of Columbia County, yesterday, elected MARVIN SACKETT delegate to the State Convention, and HENRY TILDEN to the Judicial Convention.

Unpopularity of the New Democratic City Ticket in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The nomination of a new Democratic city ticket appears to be badly received by the party. Three Democratic Sunday papers to-day denounce the movement, the leading paper doing so in terms of bitter invective.

Democratic Nomination for the Assembly in the First District.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—WM. D. MURPHY was nominated by acclamation, yesterday, for the Assembly by the Democrats of the First District of this county. Hon. JACOB H. CLUTE was chosen a delegate to the State Convention at Syracuse from the same district, and Hon. WILLIAM R. LANNER to the Judicial Convention.

Suicide or Accidental Drowning at Niagara Falls—A Frightful Scene.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 19.—A man between 25 and 35 years of age, who registered at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, as CARL SCHURZ, New-York, on Saturday morning left the hotel with his bill unpaid, took a carriage and started for the new Suspension Bridge, but changed his mind and went to the ferry and crossed to Canada. In going over he remarked to the ferryman, while looking up at the Falls, that he could walk over on the edge of the Falls. He went to the Table Rock, took off his coat, laid it on a timber which is in the water there, and gave his money and watch to a boy who was standing by, walked into the water, which is shallow, and about ten feet from the brink sat down or slipped down and shot over the precipice. Some persons were below the sheet of water at the time. His body remained on the rock below for several minutes, and could be seen by the people who were behind the sheet, and was then washed off, and has not yet been recovered. His coat and two pair of gloves are now in possession of Z. B. LEWIS, Clifton, Ontario.

Union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges—The Question Effectually Settled.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—The question of the proposed union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges was effectually settled by Judge MCCANDLESS, of the United States District Court, at Williamsport, Penn., yesterday. The Court decided that an injunction restraining them from removing the College buildings and property should be granted, which leaves the Colleges separate as heretofore.

A Fight with Indians at Snake Hill—Settlers Killed by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—An Omaha dispatch says that General AUGUR received information from Colonel BRISBIN, commanding at the Snake Hill reservation, that a fight had occurred between a company of his troops and about one hundred Sioux, just below his camp, on Thursday morning. Two Indians were killed and a number wounded. Two of the troops were wounded.

Three settlers on the North Fork of the Snake River were recently killed by the Indians.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown From the Track Near Charleston, S. C.—Explosion of the Locomotive—The Cars and Trestle Afire—Two Men Killed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18.—A terrible accident occurred to the night train from Charleston on the South Carolina Railroad before daylight this morning. A large tree had fallen across the trestle at Congaree Swamp, and the engine and part of the train were precipitated into the swamp. The engine blew up, setting the cars and trestle on fire. About 600 feet of trestle was burned. None of the passengers were injured. Engineer HARGROVE and fireman GILBERT were killed, and fireman BURNS was seriously wounded.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.—The injuries to the South Carolina Railroad, caused by the accident yesterday, will be fully repaired by to-morrow. The principal loss of property was the destruction of the locomotive and some cars. Salt was a large item of the freight lost.

Our Government and Cuba—Sympathy with the Cubans—No Change in the Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Much of what is stated as the course of the Administration on the subject of Cuban independence is mere matter of conjecture. All that is certainly known is the mediation through Minister SICKLES to the Spanish Government. There are no present indications of the acknowledgment of belligerent rights. The policy of the Administration has been, and is, to enforce the neutrality laws, and to act in good faith according to treaty obligations. There is no question that it deeply sympathizes with the Cubans in their struggle, and will continue to exercise its friendly offices with discretion, with a view to effect a solution of the question satisfactory to all the parties interested.

The Cincinnati Commercial Party on the Pacific—Movements of Vice-President Colfax.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The Cincinnati Commercial party chartered a steamer to-day and went a short distance to sea, and afterward visited the harbor fortifications.

Vice-President COLFAX reached Marysville yesterday. He was received by a committee and escorted to his hotel. The Mayor and the Common Council, and the citizens generally called on him. He will arrive here to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Vice-President COLFAX and party have returned from Oregon in good health, after a most pleasant trip.

The receipts for the past five days at the Mechanics' Institute Fair were over $20,000.

The Southern Commercial Convention—Ex-President Fillmore to Organize the Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE has been appointed a delegate to the Commercial Convention, and will attend. He will organize the Convention, having been selected to do so. The delegates will greatly facilitate the labors of the Committee of Arrangements by writing to the Chairman at once, and stating their intention of attending, and giving their address and notice of the interests which they will represent. Suitable preparations can thus be made for the number coming. Proper credentials should be brought in order that no difficulty may arise in determining what delegates have rights to seats.

Labor Riot in Londonderry—Several Persons Injured—Destruction by the Recent Gale.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 18.—A riot occurred yesterday between the porters on a strike and others who refused to join them. Both sides were strengthened by their friends, and the riot threatened to become formidable, when the military appeared, and, charging into the crowd of rioters, dispersed them. Several persons were injured, but no one was killed.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—HENRY PHILLPOTTS, D. D., Bishop of Exeter, died yesterday, aged 91 years. It is estimated that 120 vessels were wrecked and several hundred seamen injured in the late gale.

Desperate Fight Between a Policeman and a Soldier in Norfolk, Va.—The Latter Killed.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 19.—Last night, in an encounter between Corporal CHARLES H. SMITH, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry, and GEORGE SCULLATIS, policeman, originating in an attempt of the policeman to arrest SMITH for the disturbance of the public peace, the former was shot and instantly killed by SCULLATIS. During the scuffle SMITH bit off SCULLATIS' lower lip, and also gave him two severe blows on the head with a club. SCULLATIS was arrested, and a preliminary examination of the officer will be held to-morrow morning before the Mayor.

Sad Accident in Philadelphia—A Man and Two Women Suffocated by Coal Gas.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—A man named CONNORTON, his wife, and a woman named MCGINNISS, in poor circumstances, went to sleep on the floor of CONNORTON's house, in the northwestern part of the city, last night. This morning both of the women were found dead, but CONNORTON was insensible and breathing hard, caused by sleeping in a close room with a fire burning in a grate. The man will probably die.

October Meeting at the Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I.—The Entries.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19.—The entries for the October races at Narragansett Park have closed with about ninety nominations. The Association announce an extra purse of $2,000 for double teams, to be trotted for the first day of the meeting, $1,300 to the first, $500 to the second, and $200 to the third horse, entries to close on the night of the 20th.

Trouble in a Rhode Island Bank.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19.—The Commercial Bank of Bristol, which has been under control of the State Commissioners because of the cashier's "irregularities," has been enjoined by the Supreme Court, and a Receiver appointed to wind up its affairs. It is a State institution and has no circulation.

Relief for the Avondale Sufferers—Contributions in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.—One of the largest churches in the city was crowded with people to-day to listen to a sermon by Rev. Dr. HICKS on the subject of political and social charity in connection with the Avondale disaster. A handsome contribution was made for the sufferers.

Railroad Cars Burned on the Erie Railroad.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Sept. 18.—Two cars laden with merchandize were burned to-day at Hamilton Station, on the Corning and Rochester Division of the Erie Railway. The track was obstructed several hours.

Personal.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Governor HAIGHT, of California, arrived at Omaha yesterday *en route* to the East.

Loss of a Deck Hand of the Sound Steamer Thetis.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19.—STEPHEN SULLIVAN, of New-York, a deck hand on the steamer *Thetis*, plying between this city and New-York, fell overboard when off Wyckford, on the last trip, and was lost.

The Turkish Minister.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—BLACQUE BEY, the Turkish Minister, passed through this city this morning for Washington.

WASHINGTON.

The Political Situation in Virginia—Reasons Why the Legislature Should Elect Senators at its First Session—The Money Panic in San Francisco—Information Wanted at the Treasury—Curious Fact about the British Recognition of the Rebels, &c., &c.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

The political situation in Virginia is beginning to assume very lively interest. The installation of Governor WALKER, on Tuesday next, marks another step in the progress of practical reconstruction, and the assembling of the Legislature, two weeks hence, will put the State on such a political footing of her own as she has not occupied since 1861. Though the work of the Legislature has been stated semi-officially to be simply and only the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, yet there seems to be neither legal objection nor objections of policy to the election of United States Senators at the same time. On the contrary, there seem to be several strong reasons why the election should take place. Firstly, The representation of Virginia, when she presents herself for admission, should be complete in both Houses; the Representatives are already elected, and will present themselves immediately upon the admission of the State; the Senators should be there, too, for the same purpose. Secondly, the chances are, if the election takes place next month, that the men selected will be far more likely to be acceptable to the Administration and to Congress—and by the selection, in advance, of the most acceptable men, the chances of the favorable acceptance of the Constitution, and the early admission of the State, are very largely increased. It will be received as an additional evidence of the determination of the victorious party in the State to redeem their pledges, and the Legislature should not lose sight of or neglect so great an opportunity of further convincing the party in power of their entire good faith. As to who the men shall be, will not be a difficult question to solve, if the Legislature is as discreet as the leaders of the Walker party have thus far been. They should be men whom Congress will recognize as loyal to the Union at all times and under all circumstances, and who are to-day scrupulously jealous of the national credit. Virginia has such men, born on her own soil, and resident within her own borders. Such a man would be Lieutenant-Governor LEWIS, and it has gratified thousands of people here and elsewhere to learn of the possibility, not to say probability, of the selection of General ROBERT WILLIAMS, now of the army, but who, I understand, will shortly resign in any event, and devote himself and his means to the material development of his native State. General WILLIAMS' faithful devotion to his country and flag during the war, despite the influences of a large family deeply identified with the rebellion, make it especially desirous that he may be thus honored. In addition, there is probably no man in the State who combines in himself to anything like the same extent, acceptance to Congress and the Republican Party at large, and the earnest confidence of those leading people of the State who fought the battle of secession. A sincere Republican himself, he could not fail of being largely instrumental in building up that harmony and accord of feeling which every one now desires to see fostered.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MONEY PANIC.

Among the interesting questions that are now being asked here, is, what has become of that money panic on the Pacific coast? Who has heard from the Bank of California since General SPINNER offered to transfer five millions to aid them in moving the crops? Have the crops got tired of being moved? Has the six millions of gold locked up in the Assistant Treasurer's vaults (?) suddenly ceased to cramp the financiers of San Francisco? Information on these points and several others is sadly wanted here, and perhaps the Bank of California will allow the agent of the Associated Press at San Francisco, through whom they send their attacks on General SPINNER, to send the latest news about financial matters there. If the inside history of the recent crusade against the United States Treasurer could be printed, it would be an interesting and instructive story, and possibly if an investigation into the relations between the Bank of California and the Assistant Treasurer could be had, the interest would be much increased. Or if even a simple count of the funds in the Sub-Treasury and Mint there could be had, it might make an item of news worth printing. Dr. LINDERMAN, of the Philadelphia Mint, was sent there for that purpose over two months ago, and as yet has not been able to count the money. What is worse, every telegram and instruction sent by the officials here to the Sub-Treasurer there gets into the Bank of California, apparently, before it gets into the Sub-Treasury. That institution may be the focus of all financial operations, public and private, on the Pacific Coast, but there is some doubt about it here, and before long it will be demonstrated otherwise, if an explosion don't come off beforehand.

BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE REBELS.

A curious fact connected with the circumstances under which the Queen's Proclamation of neutrality was issued on the 13th of May, 1861, has come to light in the compilation of the correspondence covering the belligerency question, which was submitted to the Senate at its last session, and which is now being put in print under direction of the State Department. It seems that at the time it was issued, to wit, the 13th of May, the British Government had actually not received the official notice of the proclamation of blockade by President LINCOLN, which was made the pretext for the declaration. This official copy was not received until the 14th of May, and all the notice that the British Government had was a printed copy transmitted by Lord LYONS, cut from the *Intelligencer* of this city, which was received May 10 at the Foreign Office. The London papers of May 3 had also printed from the New-York papers of April 22 an abstract of the proclamation, but there was no official notice of the action of our Government before the British Cabinet when they resolved upon their hasty and ill-considered course.

ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Democratic papers, for lack of better argument, are using as a campaign document, the false and absurd story that President GRANT attended a dinner party at the residence of Secretary FISH, on the night of the funeral of the Secretary of War. It is hardly worth while to contradict such silly stories, and probably none but ignorant people believe them. The simple fact is, however, that the President dined with Mr. FISH that evening, precisely as one private gentleman,—whose family was out of town, and whose house was uninhabitable by reason of extensive repairs—might have done with another,—and just as he had breakfasted with Mr. FISH on several previous occasions, on arriving in the city in the morning, being obliged either to accept the hospitality of a friend or go to a restaurant. General GRANT's conduct in all matters personal to himself is so like that of any other sensible man, that some people think he can't be a dignified President, because he don't wear a placard labeled with that title. Such petty slanders as these form the staple of Democratic argument in the newspapers and on the stump. Turning to practical measures of administration, the one single fact that will go through them all, like a rocket through a kite, is the fact that the gain in the customs and internal revenue receipts for the present fiscal quarter, over the corresponding quarter in 1868, will exceed fifteen millions.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

On many public occasions hitherto, more or less bad feeling has been engendered among the members of the Diplomatic Corps resident in this city, because they were not properly recognized, or placed in the position, or treated with the respect which their status as foreign representatives would seem to demand. But on the occasion of the funeral of the late Secretary RAWLINS the Secretary of State took pains to accord them every consideration which could pertain to their positions. They were invited as a corps, a special room for their reception was assigned them, carriages were provided them, and they were assigned in the procession to a position immediately after the President and Cabinet. To the surprise of a great many, the corps, instead of treating it as a State-occasion, came in plain black costume, like so many French waiters. CYMON.

Further Regarding the San Francisco Money Panic—Mr. Fessenden's Death—Kentucky Colored Schools—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—During the recent alleged money stringency on the Pacific Coast (some allusion to which is made in the letter above) General SPINNER complied with the requests to release the gold in the San Francisco Sub-Treasury to the extent of ordering the transfer of the five millions at three quarters of one per cent. Strange to say, the pressure was alleviated by the transfer of only two millions, divided as follows: One million by Messrs. SELIGMAN & Co., seven hundred thousand by the agents of the Bank of California, and three hundred thousand by Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co. The parties to whom this permission was given voluntarily ceased depositing on the 21st ult., although they still possess the consent of the Department to the transfer of three million dollars more at the same rate. The Bank of California, which so bitterly assailed the Treasury for alleged favoritism, suddenly declined to continue the arrangement with General SPINNER, to place in New-York five out of the six millions that were then in the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, or supposed to be there.

VACANCIES CAUSED BY MR. FESSENDEN'S DEATH.

The death of Mr. FESSENDEN leaves an important vacancy on the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, of which Mr. SUMNER is Chairman. The Committee is now composed of Messrs. SUMNER, CAMERON, HARLAN, MORTON, PATTERSON and CASSERLY. Taking out Mr. PATTERSON, and it leaves a committee which Mr. SUMNER can control on all leading questions to suit himself. Mr. FESSENDEN was an excellent balance-wheel for the Massachusetts Senator. He was also made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations at the Commencement of the Forty-first Congress, and his death, together with the resignation of Mr. GRIMES, who was second, necessitates the reorganization of that Committee.

KENTUCKY COLORED SCHOOLS.

General RUNKLE, in charge of the Educational Department of the Freedman's Bureau in Kentucky, has arrived here from New-York, where he has been to enlist the aid of the benevolent and religious societies in taking care of the colored schools in Kentucky, of which there are now some two hundred in operation. The Free Mission Baptist Society has agreed to take fifty schools, the American Baptist Home Mission will take an active part; the Protestant Episcopal Home Mission has ten schools now and will increase the number. The American Missionary Socity has twenty teachers in the State at present, and will continue them.

PERSONAL.

Hon. GEO. C. GORHAM, Secretary of the Senate, returned to this city from San Francisco last evening.

WHITE VS. COLORED BASE-BALL CLUB.

The prejudices of race are rapidly disappearing in this region. To-morrow the Olympics, the leading base-ball club of Washington, commence a series of three games with the Alerts, the principal colored club of the city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The indications are that the public debt statement to be issued on the 1st of October will show very little, if any, reduction, the payments for the present month having been very heavy.

PENSION BROKERS.

An appeal was recently taken by certain pension attorneys in Pensylvania, from instructions of the Commissioner of Pensions, with regard to the mode of paying pensions, and also the lawful fees to pension attorneys or agents, which is now by check on the United States Treasurer. The attorneys or agents want both their fees and the pensioners' money to be paid in currency. The Secretary of the Interior in reply says that a check on the Treasury is believed by the pensioners to be as good as currency, and that the Department is in possession of proof that pensions paid to pensioners are so often sadly reduced at the hands of middle-men that it feels bound to use every measure in its power to prevent what has grown to be a notorious abuse. Reports are frequent that attorneys have fallen under the ban. The Secretary agrees with the Commissioner of Pensions that the request of the appellants should not be allowed. If any agent shall decline to receive and transmit such checks, drawn to the order of the pensioner himself, the Commissioner of Pensions will be instructed to regard all powers of attorney given by pensioners to such agents as annulled, and shall seek communication with the pensioner himself.

PERSONAL.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, has received the appointment, and decided to accept the cashiership of the Union-square National Bank, which has recently been organized in the City of New-York.

Senator COLE has left Washington for his home in California.

President GRANT will return to Washington Thursday night. All the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington.

Two Children Burned to Death.

From the Toronto Leader, Sept. 18.

The fire which we briefly mentioned yesterday morning as having broken out about 3 o'clock in the western part of the city, was attended by a melancholy loss of life. The flames were first discovered in the premises of Mr. HENRY CHALLONER, who kept a dry goods store in the eastern end of a row of three wooden buildings. In a short time the whole row was destroyed, with most of the contents. As soon as CHALLONER was aroused by his wife he became apparently so alarmed that he lost all self-possession. His first instinct was to save himself, and with this view he at once rushed to the window of his bedroom on the ground floor, and jumped out to the ground, leaving his wife and two children in the room. He then called upon his wife to throw out the children, and she dropped the youngest, a baby, into his arms. The room was at this time full of smoke, and Mrs. CHALLONER was apparently unable to find the other two children, a boy and a girl, before the flames had made such progress that she had to drop out of the window to save herself. The fire burned with great fury, and the poor children could have survived but a short time after their parents left them. Their charred remains were afterward discovered by the firemen among the *débris*. In the rooms above those occupied by CHALLONER, a man resided with his wife and five children, all of whom were saved.

During the progress of the fire two firemen, named KIDD and HURST, were injured by the fall of a chimney. The former was struck in the jaw by falling bricks, and a portion of the jawbone had to be removed by Drs. ROSS and WRIGHT, under whose treatment he was placed. He was also struck in the leg, but although painfully cut no bone was broken. His right ancle was dislocated, and his left arm somewhat bruised. The other fireman, HURST, had the small bone of his left arm broken, but was otherwise uninjured.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Veterans of the Government Departments.

Nonagenarian Clerks—Sketches from Life.

A Clerk at 90—Sixty-five Years at the Desk—Old Men Carried to their Duties for Years—Trials and Tribulations in the Civil Service—A System of Pensions Demanded and Deserved.

In the "Departments" (as they are termed) at Washington, and especially in that building on Fifteenth-street, behind whose long row of towering columns so many men and women pass their daily rounds from 9 to 3, there is a vast amount of daily work that *must* be done, especially under the tedious circumlocution necessary under the system of keeping national accounts. A few must also be retained, through all these political changes, sufficiently conversant with the business to save it from irremediable confusion through the ignorance of transient tyros.

So it comes to pass that a few old incumbents are retained from their familiarity with the details of this vast machinery, until, thoroughly grafted in, they become a portion of the machinery itself. Of these and others of the

OLDEST INCUMBENTS

a few sketches are here presented. The oldest, not in years, but in appointment, is JOHN D. BARCLAY, a third-class clerk with the Commissioner of Customs. He occupies a modest, old-fashioned brick house on Eighteenth-street, near Pennsylvania-avenue, from which he has for many years trod his weary way to the Treasury building, the once erect and tall form stooping with age and painful from a chronic disease of which he has long been the victim. For *half a century* he has been faithfully at his post, waiving his right to the furlough of one month in each year, and is now prostrated by disease, from which his recovery is quite doubtful.

Mr. BARCLAY is a native of the District, born in Georgetown Feb. 26, 1790. In 1804 he was appointed to the Register's office on a salary of fifty cents a day. Here he remained about forty-five years, until 1849, when he became chief clerk in the office of Commissioner of Customs under CHARLES W. ROCKWELL, until PEARCE's Administration. His predecessor, in one position held by him for many years, was JOSEPH STRETCH, who was the principal bookkeeper of the Treasury, from 1789 until his death in 1819. A son, JOHN M. BARCLAY, has been for many years journal clerk of the House of Representatives. He is a gray-headed, tall and fine-looking man.

Throughout this term of *sixty-five years*, old Mr. BARCLAY has been uninterruptedly a Government clerk, and has performed fully five years of service during the aggregated vacations to which he was entitled.

CHARLES VINCENT was 88 years old in June last, and has been a resident of the District since 1796. In July, 1811, he entered the Government employ at 30 years of age, in the office of Army Accounts. On March 3, 1817, the Auditors' offices were created, (except the first,) and this became the third Auditor's office, and in this he has remained during these fifty-eight years, excepting an interval of three years, when removed by Secretary WALKER, and brought back under the Whig Administration. When Washington was burned by the British in 1814, Mr. VINCENT secured the records of his office from a general destruction, and removed them to the country. These red volumes, of English manufacture, securely riveted, were removed with the seat of Government from Philadelphia, and are yet in excellent preservation in the Third Auditor's office.

The highest position held by this faithful public servant was that of a fourth-class clerk (now $1,800 per year.) From this he has been reduced to a third class. This Spring his system has broken down with increasing infirmities, but though seldom able to perform his duties, it is creditable to know that his pay is still continued, the only instance of the kind at present believed to exist.

THOMAS MUSTIN came from Virginia to Washington in 1812, (the year after Mr. VINCENT's appointment,) to take a clerkship in the War Department, where he remained until the creation of the Fifth Auditor's Office in 1817, in which he has held various positions, among these was the chief clerkship. He has reared a family of seven daughters, and, like most others, has provided nothing from his salary for advancing age. He is 82 years of age, and deems himself very fortunate that he has been reduced to only a third-class clerkship.

JNO. NOURSE received his appointment in 1817 to the Register's office, where he still holds a subordinate position by an uncertain tenure, there being current rumors that his name is on the black list. If this be true, the ax is probably poised above his head, only until it be known whether he is to recover from a dangerous illness, as otherwise his place could be had and appearances saved at the same time. Mr. NOURSE is only 66.

THOMAS FILLEBROWN comes next in order, having been appointed in 1818 a clerk in the Navy Department, where he served until 1829, when he found himself among the "outs," but was reappointed to the same position in 1841, and has remained ever since. He is a small, wrinkled old gentleman, with scanty locks, frosted by the touch of seventy-five Winters. His small, jet-black, though weakened eyes, peer out from aquiline features. He is exceedingly neat and systematic, and with all his physical infirmities his mind is clear and comprehensive. He is chief clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, but is too old to keep up with politicians of this day, and knows not what vulture's carrion may be hovering near with greedy longings for his place. During the past thirty years Mr. FILLEBROWN has not visited the capitol, except to accompany his brother to the last inauguration of President LINCOLN. The usual extent of his peregrinations are semi-occasional visits to the Treasury Department, or CORCORAN's bank, for his pay.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RITTENHOUSE is the full name of a rather diminutively-formed, though very gentlemanly person, who fills the position of chief clerk of the Register's office, on the second floor, southeast corner, of the Treasury building. From his *physique* one would not rate him in this order, among the venerable forms seen tottering along the tesselated floors of this singular institution. His appearance would belie the fact that he was appointed to office just fifty years ago, for he would pass for that age by touching up the gray hairs. Mr. RITTENHOUSE "resigned" (per force) in 1839, and was reinstated in 1842, since which time he has held his present position. He is exceedingly intelligent and well informed, and retains his position more from habit than profit, as his expenses have exceeded his income since the war begun, some years by $1,000.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, an octogenarian, was appointed to the First Comptroller's office fifty years since. He has borne the reputation of an oddity, valuable as a clerk, but careless as some literary genius. His books were fearfully blotted, though remarkably correct. At one time some coupons were missing, and, after a long search they were given up. One morning, the old gentleman was overhauling a mass of literary salmigundi in the bottom of his desk, when a pair of old slippers fell out. In one of these were found the missing coupons! His unquestioned integrity shielded him from suspicion. He had no recollection of having stuffed them away, but such was unquestionably the fact.

RICHMOND JOHNSON, another octogenarian, is chief clerk of the Surgeon General's office. His appointment dates back to 1820. He is of course very familiar with all the details, but the infirmities of old age press sorely upon him, and, though a most faithful worker, he must soon succumb to a second childhood. He is very poor, but the otherwise gloomy prospect of the old man is relieved by the knowledge that he is not "in the same boat" with the unlucky wights of the Treasury Department, and that his silvery locks do not sweep within range of the guillotine over the way.

GEORGE WOOD, of the Secretary's office, was appointed, when quite young, in 1824. He has found leisure enough, during these years of day-dreaming, to pry open, at least to a crevice, (to his imaginative mind,) the entrance to futurity, and hatching out at long sittings the results of his cogitations, has achieved reputation in his "Gates Wide Open."

WILLIAM L. GORDON, chief clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office, was appointed about 1825. He does not rank, in this category, as an old man, not having attained three-score and ten, and the evil day may not overtake him these many years.

Major GEORGE M. HEAD, of Tennessee, is a feeble old gentleman, occupying a subordinate desk in the Fourth Auditor's office. He still writes a very neat and smooth hand, though he has to grasp the wrist with his left hand to keep the pen steady. Major HEAD came to Washington from Virginia at the beginning of JACKSON's first Administration, and has been an employe of this office since that time. He was chief clerk under BUCHANAN, but with the down-hill of life came the usual down-grade of office. Politicians cannot use him and he is a third-class clerk. He would have been dismissed under CHASE, but Auditor DAUENHOWER appealed for him to the Secretary. Poor, and verging on 80, he is conscious that he is retained by sufferance and in sheer pity.

JOHN HOUSTON, a relative of General SAM HOUSTON, has much of the stern old grit that belongs to that family. He is 74 years old, and has been forty years in the service, save an interregnum when dismissed for a time during the palmy days of Know Nothingism. His interview at that time with the powers that were, was exceedingly spirited and showed pluck, but a relation of it might not serve the old man at present.

First Auditor THOMAS L. SMITH has had a somewhat remarkable career. At the beginning of General JACKSON's Administration General JOHN H. EATON being Secretary of War, Mrs. EATON (whose recent career with a second husband has just gone the rounds) was the presiding genius of that famed "Kitchen Cabinet." Mr. SMITH—as many a man has done since—appreciating "woman's influence," availed himself of her power with Old Hickory, and sailed into office as First Auditor, 'neath the favoring breezes of her—canvas. This bit of experience served him through successive Administrations. While other Auditors would come and go, he has managed to keep on the weather side of the influential, and, excepting a couple of Democratic Administrations, he has held his office to the present time. He has really held office nearly sixty years, having been appointed Paymaster United States Army in 1812, and subsequently Register in the Treasury. He is hardlay as gay a cavalier as formerly, having attained to fourscore years, and his hold is therefore loosening.

T. ABBOTT has been well known in the Second Comptroller's office for forty years, as the most complete and thoroughly posted man on Indian accounts. He is faithful, and devotes himself assiduously to this difficult work. But his place—nay, his pay rather—was recently demanded, and had the victim wholly yielded, the service would have been by far the greater sufferer. It was not pretended that another could be found to fill his position; so it was arranged in this wise: The new appointee took his salary, performing simpler duties, while Mr. ABBOTT was reduced from $1,800 to $1,400, but performing the same duties! His services are worth thousands of dollars to the Government. These facts were obtained from reliable sources, though wholly without the knowledge of Mr. ABBOTT.

JOHN F. HARTLEY, the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, came from Maine to Washington on an $800 clerkship, in the first year of VAN BUREN's Administration. He is about the only officer who has succeeded by rigid economy and scrupulous care, in rising to a prominent position and acquiring a modest independence through judicious investments.

DAVID HIGGINS is an old man of 80, who can be daily seen sitting at a low desk in the Fourth Auditor's room, on the farther side, as you enter. He is very unattractive, but is highly esteemed for his warm, generous nature. His eyes are shielded by a green shade, and his cork leg is stowed under the desk. These twenty-five years has he served in this division, and, during the last few years, the old man has regularly appropriated his salary of $1,500 for his family's support, until that amount of expenditure had become a part of his nature. But he had been a Democrat, and his place was wanted. So on the 1st of July the edict went forth, and he was cut down to $1,200. Judge HIGGINS, once a school-teacher on the eastern shore of Maryland, with pupils since distinguished men of the country, as Judge MARTIN, of Maryland, and Secretary of State JNO. M. CLAYTON, rose to be an elegant lawyer and a Circuit Judge in Ohio, when he was thrown from his carriage and lost his leg. Other misfortunes drove him to his present position, where he is known as a most accomplished clerk.

Judge MASON CAMPBELL is another Ex-Judge in the Second Comptroller's office, where he performs the subordinate duties of a clerk, with talents that should command a far higher position. He received his appointment July 1, 1847, and is now 71 years old. He has scarcely reached the point of feebleness where he may expect to be turned out.

Dr. BRODHEAD, the Second Comptroller, is conceded to be the best officer for the position he holds of any in Government employ. He is a man of fine physique, massive forehead, clear, mild eye, and beset as he is by all sorts of vexatious questioning, an officer from whom others might take valuable lessons in affability and good temper. His first appointment was Oct. 8, 1829, as a clerk, his father at the time being a member of Congress from New-Hampshire. From 1837 to 1841 he was permitted to rusticate, like many others. In February, 1853, he was appointed by President FILLMORE; but in October, 1857, was again sent to Coventry by BUCHANAN until Jan. 1, 1863, since which time he has retained the Comptrollership, though not without efforts to dislodge him. Although an M. D., he has an acute legal mind, and out of 2,300 decisions made in the Comptroller's office, all but 700 have come from him. A digest of these and other decisions, compiled by himself, is deemed invaluable as a standard reference throughout the Treasury Department. During the busy operations of the guillotine last Spring he received a note that his resignation would be accepted, and prepared to comply. The thing leaked out through the Press, and the doctor was overwhelmed with calls from Senators, heads of departments, and other dignitaries, earnestly protesting against his resignation. The President and Secretary were appealed to so urgently that for once the ax was turned aside and the little missive withdrawn. It is declared that his services are worth many fold the amount of his salary.

LINDSEY MUSE is well known to the *habitués* of the Navy Department as the old colored messenger always found at his post at the Secretary's door. He is a good-looking, gray-haired, polite old mulatto, 65 years of age, and has served in this capacity since July 15, 1828. He

much esteemed for his obliging faithfulness and good behavior, but looks forward with fear and trembling to the day of his sacrifice, when some Western politician shall demand his place.

DISMISSED AND RESIGNED.

To properly illustrate this subject and reiterate the facts, it is essential to briefly sketch a few of the employes who have already fallen victims to the headsman's ax, under peculiar and noteworthy circumstances.

Colonel ROBERT T. MAGILL, of Maryland, was turned out this Spring from the Fourth Auditor's office. He had been a Government clerk since 1812, with the exception of a few years in BUCHANAN's time. He was an old man of remarkable memory. He could relate, off-hand, where he had been on any day during the past forty years. The ostensible reason for his dismissal was that some relative had left him some property.

PETER G. WASHINGTON, "a lineal descendant of the first President," a very old man, had risen from a clerk, appointed in 1820, and had become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. His father had preceded him as a clerk.

HENRY RANDALL is a fine-looking old gentleman of 70, but so well preserved or embellished, that as one meets him in the streets of Washington, he would readily pass for 40 or 50. He was removed this Spring, after serving under Government since 1820.

CHARLES MIX, the Indian Commissioner, entered the Government service as a subordinate clerk, many years since, and through various gradations, rose to the head of his Bureau, rendering himself so familiar with its intricacies as to be invaluable to the public service, and universally acknowledged to be a splendid officer, whose place could scarcely be filled by another. Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, having secured the President as a regular attendant, coveted the position of Commissioner MIX for his friend WAUGH, a relative of the Bishop.

JOHN WILSON, the Third Auditor, had become very efficient through many years of training, and considered himself pretty secure in his position; but he, too, this Spring, received a polite note, and thinking to only delay the inevitable, sent in his resignation, to take effect on the confirmation of his successor. He reckoned without his host. The man was already "knocking at the door"—for to his amazement, his resignation was accepted in three hours, and an Acting Auditor appointed! His successor, R. W. CLARK, was formerly Representative from Batavia, Ohio.

F. KLEY, a humble music teacher, was recently the victim of a similar inexorable edict, and, to add insult to injury, the only alleged ground was disloyalty. So important were his services deemed in the Treasurer's office that the Treasurer, the Comptroller and heads of departments voluntarily urged that it was essential to the business of the Department that he be retained. And so futile was the charge against him that it was shown that though not liable to military duty, he had voluntarily hired a substitute in the war; and J. W. FORNEY and other such men testified to his ardent, well-known patriotism since the beginning of the war, and that he had composed and sung the most stirring Union songs, &c. But it was of no avail. His place was wanted, and they took it.

HOW THEY DIED.

A treadmill life was theirs. And though but little work could be squeezed out of the old men at the last, the routine of that work had become a part of their life, and the pay for it they sadly knew was their existence. Take for instance the case of THOMAS H. GILLIS. He was appointed chief clerk to the Accountant of the Navy, afterward the Fourth Auditor's office, and held it fifty years. His family was large. One son was an Episcopal clergyman, whose widow still resides in Washington. The old man became infirm; so much so that for two years he was carried from his carriage to his desk every morning, and back again in the evening. Though his services were nominal, he clung to his position from the force of habit and for the support it gave him. When he seriously thought of resigning, many offered wagers that he would not live a month out of office. He was finally impelled to resign, and in six weeks the old man died—not of any special disease, but of something akin to a broken heart!

WM. BEVERLY RANDOLPH was a relative of the illustrious JOHN, of Roanoke. As far back as 1808, he was appointed to the Register's office, of which he afterward became chief clerk, and held this office to his death, which occurred during last year. In his knowledge of men and things, he was termed the historian of the Department. He was 80 years of age.

S. M. MCKEON, who also died last year at about the same age, had been appointed in 1817 in the Register's office. His father was Governor of Pennsylvania, and his grandfather a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. MCKEON reared a family of seven daughters upon a meagre salary.

EDWARD JONES, a former chief clerk of the Treasury, presents a somewhat similar case to that of Mr. GILLIS. He retained his office to extreme old age, became reduced to the merest skeleton, and had to be carried back and forth for a number of years. His memory continued unimpaired, and he was looked upon as an embodiment of the official records. He was dismissed, and in a very short time succumbed to the change of life and died.

FRANCIS LOWNDS, who died recently at fourscore years, was at the time a clerk in the Register's office, and was retained through peculiar influences brought to bear. A prominent peculiarity of the old man was an entire reticence as to his real age. He would talk freely on all other topics, but upon an allusion to this, would become taciturn, or if pressed, would refer the questioner to his almanac and turn away.

THOS. ANDERSON, of the First Comptroller's office, passed away in much the same manner, after a long sevice dating from JACKSON's earliest administration.

HOW THEY ARE BURIED.

A decent interment, after all, may be but a matter of taste. It certainly cannot interest the one who has passed away from earthly trouble. And yet we shrink from hustling the mortal remains into a pauper's grave, as we con over those lines from the Thanatopsis:

> "Shall one by one be gathered to thy side
> By those who, in their turn, shall follow them."

And we constantly see men buried with a parade of regret, and marble reared over their dust by the very men who ground them down and starved them while living.

Far more consistent than this is our Government in the workings of its civil service. Consistent, even in its inconsistency. No crocodile tears are dropped upon the shrunken head, silvered with a half century of public service. The old man after being turned out, or upon a reduced pittance, continues in some way to live—till he died, and he will get under ground by the same means—and that's the end of it. The result is that purses are constantly made up among the clerks, as the only means to insure the decent burial of one of their number! Such cases are notorious in the departments, and special mention of them would but tear open old wounds.

HOW CLERKS FORMERLY WERE RETAINED.

Some forty years ago a different state of things existed. Government had often to advertise for suitable officers; offices were not provided for the men. When an efficient clerk became unfit for duty, he was permitted to employ an acceptable substitute, dividing his pay with him. This was partly in accordance with the old English mode of retiring upon half pay after twenty years' civil service, and employing a substitute on half pay. PATRICK FARRELL was chief clerk in the First Auditor's office in 1830, and, though in good circumstances, employed a substitute for some years on this basis. There was also an old man in the same office who became too infirm to do service, and for several years, to the time of his death, was relieved in the same manner. It was under this state of things that President JEFFERSON silenced office-seekers with the memorable remark: "Deaths, few; resignations, none."

THE MODERN GUILLOTINE.

In the Treasury Department, where the great mass of clerks are found, the official guillotine had not become a permanent and distinct institution until the present year. It may, therefore, be a matter of general interest to know the origin of the terrible instrument there.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, in appointing some two or three thousand clerks, during the pressure of war business, designated a clerk of the Secretary's Bureau to attend to the detail, file recommendations, applications, &c. When Secretary CHASE came in Mr. HANDY had charge of these papers. On the death of chief clerk RODMAN Mr. HARTLEY became acting chief clerk, and on the promotion of the latter to be Assistant Secretary, he was succeeded by Mr. HANDY, who resigned the appointment papers to young Mr. CRESSEY, who figured in New-Orleans and Texas as Special Agent in detecting revenue frauds. The business grew in his hands until a corps of clerks were detailed to assist him. It is estimated that within eight years some 200,000 appointments of Government clerks have been made. Upon the accession of Secretary BOUTWELL this business was reorganized, reduced to a science, systematized, in fact. In contemplation of the vast number of (politically) useful men knocking at the door without, and the long array of easy chairs within, it was constituted a "bureau" under Colonel THOMAS L. TULLOCK. This gentleman was Way Agent at Portsmouth until that office was abolished, and was active as the Secretary of the Congressional Committee. The work of decapitation went bravely on, and now Colonel TULLOCK has just received the appointment of Revenue Collector of the District.

HOW IT OPERATES.

Since the "spoils" of office first came to be regarded as the natural perquisites of an incoming Administration, it has become an expected occurrence for the mass of "ins" to gracefully yield their possessions, regarding it only as the fortune of war. But it may readily be surmised that the wide-spread, deep and bitter complaints that have gone up from all points, and those of all shades of political faith, indicate something far more serious than political proscription, though that were enough. So many "places" are demanded by those presumed to have the right, and the chief headsman, with such hints as he may receive from various sources, (or his own suggestion,) is responsible for the supply of the necessary vacancies. Since the action of Congress acceding to the public demand for reducing the force, these can only be provided by ejecting the present occupants. This is usually done in one of two ways. When the standing of the intended victim demands that respect should be shown, his resignation is politely invited. If it be sent forthwith it is accepted, and he is spared the supposed mortification of a dismissal. If it be sent in subject to conditions, say as to time, &c., it will usually be "accepted" ignoring such terms, and a successor at once appointed, leaving the victim in doubt as to whether he really "resigned" or was summarily dismissed. In the vast majority of instances, however, a direct dismissal does the business. Usually, at the close of the week, a lot of "canary birds" are let loose, and the yellow envelopes, scattered here and there, bear with them sadness and gloom to many a little household, where the Sabbath is passed in painfully-anxious planning for the change of life that Monday morning ushers in upon them.

THOSE WHO DIE GAME AND OTHERWISE.

A certain "headsman," who figured several generations ago, was wont to remark reflectively, as the head rolled away from the block: "Yes, yes, they'll find a way to do it yet. So very simple to divide—a mere touch and it's done—there must be some way of putting together that which parts so easily!" Many of these victims seem impressed with the same idea, and the poor fellows seem at least to be more nearly right. They hang about the Department, fawn and beg to be reinstated, wasting precious time in useless pleading. A second class adopt the only means that may reinstate them, viz., a "heavy pressure." A Mr. E., of the Comptroller's Department, not long since, found one of the canary pets alighted on his desk, and quietly took the dreadful missive to his friend, a Western Senator. The latter strode down to the Secretary's office, and opening his heavy battery of expletives, demanded: "How's this? I've only got one man in this whole Department, and he's turned out, eh! Think I'll stand this? Never, by ——!" Mr. E. kept his desk. This course has been, of course, rarely successful. A third class are simply intent on making themselves felt and dying game. Colonel ALEXANDER, the Washington Postmaster, peremptorily declined the request that he should resign, and held on to the last moment, indulging in some spicy correspondence for the entertainment of himself and his friends. HENRY BROWN took his canary bird, and after a little delicate trimming of its plumage, caused it to appear upon the desk of another "Henry Brown," who promptly resigned, and the intended victim was overlooked! A Mr. —— (not wishing to spoil his unexpected good fortune) replied, substantially, in the following bit of bravado: "Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday, containing my dismissal, &c., was duly received. Upon consultation with my friends, to whom I am indebted for my appointment, (and who are very indignant,) I take the liberty of returning the same for your reconsideration. Should you prefer to not 'let the matter quietly drop,' I will refer you to the entire delegation of —— and ——, some twenty Senators, Major-Generals —— and ——, and the following gentlemen, &c., &c." Mr. —— retained a copy to start the laugh on, but to his great astonishment his dismissal was not returned to him! These are, of course, almost isolated cases. Young CHARLIE ——, like some others, was paying a subsidy to a Congressman who had obtained his appointment. With a natural contempt for the man, and reckless of his own position, he wrote asking his assistance in case of his dismissal. This he declined, and wished to cancel the arrangement. CHARLIE wrote his friend as follows: "Dear Sir: I learn that some more canary birds will be let loose our way on the 1st prox., and have an idea that one is for me. Now, I have determined to finish out this year if possible. I don't think you have earned your money as well as I have mine; still I would give you no unnecessary trouble in the matter personally, and so have concluded that if my turn comes, I will show our agreement to the Secretary, and ask for my continuance on the ground of your being interested to the extent of one-fifth of my salary. This will save you all trouble in the matter, and, even if I fail, I will have the satisfaction—of knowing I tried." CHARLIE's friend came directly in, and made terms for the possession of that paper!

Some of the oddest disclosures are found in connection with the

REASONS FOR DISMISSAL.

These are as various as the imagination of the party giving them can devise, yet ofttimes have a primary foundation in facts, however distorted for the purpose. A Mr. WILLIAMS in vain denied the charge that he had provided a meeting-place for Johnson Clubs during the Winter. He knew nothing about the matter, but lost his place. Some time after, being in a strait, he sold some trifling stock in a public hall, and, to his surprise, found that on a few occasions the hall had been sub-let to a Johnson Club—a matter beyond his knowledge or control!

An old man stoutly denied that he was "a Democrat," but was a "Federalist" of the olden time. The only evidence against him was his appointment under a Democratic Administration forty years ago! It was one of those appointments sometimes made on purely personal grounds. The President had been a law student with his father.

Young Mr. R., being comfortably settled as an efficient clerk, concluded in April last to unite his fortunes with a clever girl in town, which he did, (*sans* the bridal trip.) A brief honeymoon had scarce expired when he found his bride had cost him his position, and he is still without employment!

Mr. H. was charged with being a politician; "Well, whom do you blame me for voting for?" They couldn't tell, and wisely declined to "press the point." He was dismissed.

His friend Mr. M. had always attended to his business, and never mingled in politics at all; yet had been dismissed without apparent cause. He was told, "We don't want any but active supporters of the Administration!"

The dryest jokes to which the martyred ones are treated in their last agonies, seem to be reserved for the incumbents of the Sixth Auditor. These are gravely reminded that "No Copperhead can expect to remain in his office!" And no matter if he has lost a limb in the Union army or whatever be his precedents.

Another gentleman was informed that his removal was in consequence of a disloyal expression charged upon one of his children at third hand. The thing was traced up and letters produced from the parties named, denying that the charge had been made. It had originated with a young man who sought to revenge himself upon a young lady for a fancied slight. The injury to the innocent parties, however, was not rectified. The displacement is in all cases first secured, an assignment of "reasons" being the merest farce. One man was told that he had shipped goods gratuitously to a Southern port during the war. So he had—for Union prisoners just released! Another had called several times upon an anti-impeaching Senator—no matter what for. It was to collect a bill, but that didn't help him. An old man was seen collecting rents, and that killed him, though he was simply employed by another, out of office hours, and owned no property!

THE STRUGGLE TO LIVE.

Please observe that these sketches are based on personal observation through a course of years, and a present intimate knowledge of the circumstances. Any one professing a similar knowledge of Washington life, will readily vouch for their truth; still, it would be improper to give the names of parties where a recognition of the case would be probable.

Two facts forcibly illustrate the effect of the succeeding statements. First, business men generally agree that Washington has absolutely lost during the preceding few months, one-half a million dollars of accounts against clerks suddenly dismissed and unable to do more than get away. Second, Numbers of establishments, especially restaurants, have closed up, and others have lost their best business, for the averred reason that their best paying customers are among the removed clerks, and the new-comers are broken down and in debt and worth nothing to them. These things are substantially true. A politician whose adherents are bankrupted in his support, is called upon to provide for them at the public expense, regardless of individual capacity, thus selecting the office for the man—not the man for the office. This keeps the departments constantly supplied with a large class of men whose incapacity and straightened circumstances unfit them for the position, who have no motive for qualifying themselves for it, whose whole anxiety is to make every dollar, until they can recuperate their fortunes. Still others, of large families and small salaries, (an ordinary case,) are really unable to eke out a decent support, and become objects of charity among their fellow clerks, the most distressing cases being such as we have instanced, among the old and faithful servitors of the public interest reduced in old age to the starvation point. It is well known that those clerks who hold on to good positions and give the bright side of the picture, are those who give more attention to retaining political influence than to their legitimate duties.

Mr. —— is a thorough business man, and has been in the Treasury several years. He states that could he have been assured of so long a tenure, he could have saved several thousand dollars by proper management. Conscious that he was liable to be turned adrift any moment, he could make no permanent arrangements for living. He has been able to save a small sum, but in order to do this, his wife visits among her relations more than half the year.

A prominent assistant at the head of a department, a man of considerable standing, was suddenly dismissed recently, and found himself without the means of feeding his family for a day! He became dependent on outside assistance to keep them from suffering. The intense mortification prostrated his system.

In the Second Comptroller's office is a first-class clerk who finds it impossible to support his family upon the salary, and cannot get a little ahead to try and improve his position. Occasional subscriptions are made up to enable him to eke out a living. This is by no means an exceptional case.

Mr. ——, in the Third Auditor's office, has rented a house of moderate size, in which the best rooms are rented and taken care of by his wife. The family occupy the attic. A little daughter works upon the avenue, two boys are in stores at small wages, and every member of the family who can earn a dollar, is hard at work. This gentleman has been cut down in salary, and dismissed a number of times for want of "influence," but having a house on his hands and unable to find other employment here, has always succeeded in getting back into some position on the strength of his valuable qualities, but with so much loss of time that the family have sacrificed their personal valuables to buy bread, while disappointment and anxiety have broken his health.

One of the saddest phases of this struggle is the not infrequent circulation of the subscription paper to afford a decent burial to a fellow clerk, whose struggle is over with him, but about to begin in painful earnest with his widow and fatherless little ones.

Mr. B., from a Western State, had served a dozen years in a responsible position, eschewing all politics, rendering himself familiar with his duties and valuable to the department. Sickness and misfortune rendered it necessary to retrench in every possible way. He could not see his way through the coming month, but paid off the most of his bills, reserving a trifling sum to purchase some needed delicacies for a sick daughter. An assessment for political purposes was presented, which, he explained, he was compelled to decline. The case was "reported" and he was tabooed. To dismiss him would embarrass the office. He was "cut down." Sick at heart, he struggled awhile against this new calamity, sought extra work at night, broke down and died. Through the charity of other clerks, he was buried in the plainest manner, and the family assisted (with the aid of a few disposable articles of dress) to their friends in the West.

A common resource for the industrious is to open a boarding-house. This involves an outlay but few can command and the necessity of selling out at a sacrifice in the event of dismissal. The fact of having some "visible means of support" is, however, often regarded as sufficient cause for peremptory dismissal. No encouragement, therefore, is given to such efforts.

SHYLOCKS IN THE CAMP.

The natural result of this state of things, among several thousand employes drawing monthly pay, is the encouragement to anticipate paymen s at a ruinous discount. Of course there are many among them who have laid up ready money, and while orders for salary were transferable, a safe and profitable business was done. But the custom increased so alarmingly, that the pay department was burdened with extra business, and the thing was evidently promotive of ruinous practices. Orders were issued forbidding the whole thing. The result was to check it to a considerable degree among those who were simply careless, but among the really necessitous, who could not at once rise above it, the risk was increased and they were compelled to submit to ten and twenty per cent. in lieu of five and ten per cent. per month! An occasional loss could very well be borne by the Shylocks, whose principal risk is the threatened dismissal in case of discovery, but as this class usually have "influence" with their money, they do not hesitate to take the chances, as their income is very large while they do remain. A shrewd young man, from the Eastern States, was provided with a position through parties who furnish considerable sums to be used in this way. Indeed, outside political influence is a most important adjunct, for if the victim threaten to expose the cormorant who grinds him down, he may be quieted by the assurance of "pressure" enough to insure his dismissal if he does not keep quiet and make good his obligations. If the oppressor can claim special influence with the official heads, his vantage ground is complete. Such facts are too well known to require special instances to be given in their support. This is a minor evil, however, compared to the following:

BLEEDING BY OUTSIDE BROKERS.

Some of these positions are known to be matters of bargain and sale. A highly-respectable physician, some time since, mentioned to the writer that he had three nephews who, with two other young men, were dependents of a Congressman, and regularly remitted him $200 each per annum from their salaries. They dared not break with him, for though he would be exposed, they would lose their positions. A more frequent arrangement is to secure promotion for a clerk and take one half of the advance. In this way an influential politician can secure a handsome income, although the incumbent is often placed in a very awkward position, as, for instance, Mr. ——, in the Post Office Department, (Sixth Auditor's,) who was promoted from first to third class, ($1,200 to $1,600,) through the influence of a Senatorial Shylock, who divided with him the $400, and then to fourth class, ($1,800,) dividing $200 more. Mr. —— thus really receives but $1,500, though nominally paid $1,800. With an invalid wife and large family, he cannot make the ends meet, and while thoroughly economical, is deemed either a bad manager or something worse by friends who assist him occasionally, and figure how he ought to manage on $1,800. Mr. —— is conscientious, and really feels himself bound to carry out his agreement in good faith. Were it otherwise, it is doubtful whether he could keep his position should he break with his only political supporter.

The temptation to engage in this brokerage business, when political knavery meets so much encouragement as here, is very strong. Last Winter a gentleman was encouraged to come to Washington and seek a position. He made the acquaintance of a Congressman whose "influence" he sought, and who manifested an encouraging degree of interest. After the ordinary manipulations, negotiations were opened, and Hon. Mr. —— could not bring his customer to terms. Changing his tactics he waived all "considerations," provided an appointment in the early future, and persuaded him to use the intervening time in returning home and bringing on his family. A cold-blooded stroke of policy to get his family with him, that their necessity might the sooner become his opportunity. They engaged board, and waited, as thousands have done, until poverty's relentless grip was upon them, the appointment being postponed on various pretexts, until dire necessity compelled him to accede to the vulture's demands and divide with him the hard earnings, the whole amount of which would no more than decently support his family.

A lesser form of this evil is in bonuses paid for position in cash at the time. Such applicants must have some means to pay with, so that the consequent suffering is a small matter. A lady recently offered a Congressman $1,000 for his influence in procuring a certain position, and it was accepted. Another member of Congress agreed that for a mortgage given him for $3,000 he would guarantee an appointment for two years worth $4,000 a year. How far those holding the appointing power may be corrupt, of course cannot be known; but all evidence shows that the evil is entirely outside of them and among the professional politicians.

EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT.

The question is often asked: "Is there not an examination required to determine the qualifications of all applicants?" Virtually, there is not. Under the law of 1853, such an Examining Board was appointed, and the officers constituting it sometimes amused themselves in asking all sorts of questions at the expense of the applicant. During the first year of LINCOLN's Administration, a German gentleman, who prided himself on being professor of mathematics, had been designated for a clerkship in the Interior Department, and with confident expectation awaited the opportunity to ventilate his acquirements in that branch. One of the Board followed up the preliminaries with the request to "Set down the following figures as I call them out: Eleven thousand—eleven hundred and eleven." The Professor hesitated—tried again. He was told to take a little time and come back. He left, much mortified, and was not again heard from.

When WEBSTER was Secretary of State, he undertook to examine an applicant for some position, and asked him who was the Mayor of Providence (his own city) in such a year? He could not remember, and was so confused that he was utterly broken down until the Secretary reassured him by the remark that he himself could not recall such an item of history.

Examining boards are too often made up of men who have some reputation for learning, based upon the fact that they have ridden into notoriety upon some intellectual hobby which forms the basis of all their questioning, and is far remote from the qualifications necessary in the applicant before them. The result is that the candidate may or may not be posted on these idiosyncracies, while it in no wise determines whether he is qualified for the duties to which he is designated.

A board composed of practical men, representing each department, and always including two or more from the department to which the applicant is designated, would be valuable, and from this board the applicant should be placed on trial before it is possible that his capacity be determined. The way into the department should be hedged about with every safeguard to secure the best men for the place. This being done, a new system should be inaugurated for keeping them.

THE ARGUMENT.

A good minister once lamented a feud among his people, and declared to his wife that the next Sunday morning he must relieve his conscience by telling the people plainly of their duty in the premises. But the day came and he was silent. His good wife reproached him gently, knowing his dislike for such a duty. "Aye, aye," he answered, "but there was a gude lot o' the Huss party, and wad' they nae think I had been put to it by the Nousemen? Wait a bit. They'll be even divided next kirk day, I'll gie it to 'em then, sae I will!" A week passed, and the minister was ashamed of his weakness. "Nae, now lass, not a word! Didn't ye sae the Hussmen chuckling like when I begun to hint 'round about divisions? If I'd gone on the Noursemen 'ud a tak' it a', for it seemed there was a muckle o' 'em!" And so the good man, fearing to be identified with either party, reproved them not, and his church was broken up.

Now, some one party must needs be in power, and whatever blows are aimed at defects in our system will no doubt be appropriated by the "Ins," in any case, as especially designed for them. As this is inevitable, a disclaimer to the contrary seems almost superfluous.

The intelligent reader is shocked at the contemplation of old men not far from a hundred, who have worked as clerks of departments from fifty to nearly seventy years, some of them having to be carried for years to their desks; of these and others ruthlessly dismissed, to the prejudice of the service and their own ruin. The evil lies in two directions: primarily, in the system of appointments; secondly, in the want of a proper system for retiring appointees. That the whole system of appointments is only evil and of the blackest character, none can deny; nothing can well be worse. A score of plans can readily be devised, infinitely better. That which is imperatively demanded is a proper system for retiring these officers. It is demanded by the inherent importance of the civil service, as also by an ordinary sense of justice, and its relative importance as compared with the army and navy. The great and potential arm of the empire is the civil service.

The various officers of the civil service are spread over the entire country, and upon their capacity and integrity our national prosperity depends. Let these officers know that they have sufficient motive to qualify themselves thoroughly for their work; that they can arrange their private business to give themselves wholly to it; that in old age they will be properly provided for, and that misconduct alone may deprive them of their position, and what will be the inevitable result? The work will be better done and by a far more substantial and capable set of men.

There are objections to the old English system of allowing a man to employ a substitute, and dividing the pay with him. This was formerly copied loosely by our own Government.

After twenty or thirty years of faithful service, or if disabled by ill-health or otherwise, let a retiring board pass upon each case, and if approved retire the applicant on half pay, leaving his position at the disposal of Government. If a man die in office, after so many years of service, his family, if any, should be entitled to a pension. In fact, why not apply the same system as that enjoyed by other branches of the service? Why single out this, the most important and widespread, for contemptible proscription on political grounds, or subject to the whims and caprice of some underling who yesterday emerged from merited obscurity and somehow to-day holds a little brief authority! What is the cause of this anomalous state of things? The demands of party! Only this and nothing more. The interests of the country would be better conserved, and demand such a change. Party says: "Take from us these places, and what have we left for which we can fight our political battles?" Not for holders of office, but for the faithful and economical administration of the public service, the civil service should be placed on a par with the army and navy, clerks and all officers well tried and selected for the place, continued in office during good behavior, and in infirmity or old age retired on pensions.

H.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The Varley Family on the War Path.

Mrs. EMMA VARLEY, of No. 7 Chatham-square, the wife of WILLIAM VARLEY, who has recently achieved considerable notoriety as "Reddy the Blacksmith," caused the arrest of MICHAEL VARLEY, a brother of Reddy's, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault. He was arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, and the complainant stated that she had been abused by MICHAEL, and that he struck her several times in the face with his fist, besides kicking her in the abdomen. The Police found him standing over the woman with an ax in his hand. MICHAEL was locked up near his more famous brother to answer the charge preferred against him.

Larceny of Money.

CATHARINE CONWAY, of No. 65 Mott-street, caused the arrest of CATHARINE MCGLINN yesterday on a charge of larceny. When the parties were arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs the complainant stated that she left the prisoner in her (complainant's) room alone for a few minutes, and on her return discovered that $25 in money, which she had left in a bureau drawer, had disappeared. MCGLINN was held for trial.

Fatal Result of Accidents.

NICHOLAS BROWN, of No. 123 Washington-street, attended the funeral of a friend two or three weeks ago, and on his return home ascended to the roof to sleep. During the night the unconscious man rolled off the roof into the street below, sustaining such injuries as caused his death yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner FLYNN held the necessary inquest. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 35 years.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, at the Morgue, over the remains of ROBERT STEVENSON, a native of Ireland, aged 48, who came to his death from a fracture of the skull, and other severe injuries, sustained by him in consequence of a pile of lumber falling upon him, a few days ago, at the corner of West and Houston streets. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A Case of Supposed Infanticide.

Officer MCSHERRY, of the Tenth-Precinct, was notified on Saturday that the body of a female infant, apparently several days old, had been discovered in one of the vaults of the premises No. 128 Hester-street. The remains were conveyed to the Station-house in Eldridge-street, where Deputy Coroner CUSHMAN made a cursory examination, which resulted in the discovery that the deceased must have been alive when she was thrown into the swill. An investigation will be held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

A Boy Brutally Assaulted by a Man—Ante-Mortem Examination.

MORTIMER SULLIVAN, a boy residing at No. 591 Third-avenue, was playing in the street a few days ago with some other boys, when he accidentally ran against a man named MCKEON. The latter, it is alleged, seized the unfortunate boy, and brutally maltreated him. Coroner FLYNN was yesterday notified to hold an *ante-mortem* examination, as the little fellow is reported to be in a dangerous condition. MCKEON was arrested, and committed to await the result.

Jewelry Swindles.

GEORGE SMOAT, residing in Toronto, Canada, on a visit in this City, was induced, on Saturday, to enter the jewelry bazaar at No. 183 West-street, kept by a man known only as EDDY. Before he was permitted to leave the establishment SMOAT lost £11 sterling by the envelope game. Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, took the matter in hand and recovered the money, though no arrest was made, as the Canadian declined to prosecute his plunderers.

A similar swindle was also perpetrated, on Saturday, on CHARLES GANGES, of Fordham, Westchester County, who entered a bogus jewelry store at No. 213 West-street, where he lost $10 by by the same game, which was skillfully manipulated by HENRY JACOBS. Detective FIELD also recovered the money in this instance, though he failed to make any arrests.

Assaults with Brickbats.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fight occurred at No. 49 Oak-street, when DANIEL LANE, of No. 61 James-street, was assaulted by WILLIAM FLYNN, of No. 47 Oliver-street, who threw a brick at his head and inflicted a severe scalp wound, which was subsequently dressed by a Police Surgeon. FLYNN escaped.

A quarrel took place yesterday between HARKLESS LITTLE, of No. 46 Thomas-street, and ISAAC OVERBAUGH, when LITTLE was severely wounded on the head by a brick. OVERBAUGH was arrested and fully committed by Justice DOWLING.

Stolen Property Recovered by the Harbor Police.

As Roundsman JEFFREY and Officers HOSEY and HANNON, of the Harbor Police, were patroling the East River, on Saturday afternoon, they found a junk-boat heavily laden, and rowed by two men who made a desperate attempt to escape. The police, after a sharp chase, succeeded in overhauling the boat in the slip at the foot of Dover-street, though the men escaped. The boat contained four bags of white sugar, nearly 500 pounds, which are supposed to have been stolen. An owner is wanted for the property.

A Mercantile Swindler Arrested.

CHARLES A. MURPHY, a book canvasser, residing at No. 31 Bridge street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, by Detective WEBB, of the Second Ward, on a charge of fraud. It appears that JOHN J. O'DONOHUE, of No. 65 Franklin-street, employed the accused as a canvasser, when he secured orders for stationery to the amount of $70, which sum he subsequently obtained from the customers by representing himself as Mr. O'DONOHUE. The Magistrate remanded MURPHY for examination. Other charges of a graver character are to be preferred against him.

Highway Robbery in West-street.

A man named JOHN BURKE, represented by the Police as a well-known thief, stopped ADOLPH H. ANDREWS, of No. 8 Carlisle-street, in West-street, on Saturday evening, and pretending to know him, entered into a conversation with him. While talking with ANDREWS, BURKE boldly seized his watch, which he wrenched from the chain, and then ran away. BURKE was subsequently arrested, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, he was held for trial in the sum of $500 bail.

Arrest of a Pickpocket.

MICHAEL MOONEY assaulted JAMES MCCALL, of No. 234 West Twenty-first-street, in Broadway, early yesterday morning, and picked his pocket of $1. The prisoner, being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, was discharged.

Burglary in a Revenue Office.

On Friday night last the office of Collector HAWKINS, of the First District, at Hunter's Point, was entered by thieves, who placed the large safe on its back, and drilled a hole in the lock for the purpose of blowing it open, but for some reason did not execute their design.

Accident to a Gasfitter.

Last Thursday a gasfitter, named JOHN TAYLOR, descended a well near the Kennard Mansion, at Glen Cove, L. I., for the purpose of mending a defective pipe. The gas escaping from it overpowered him, and he was unable to ascend. Others went to his assistance, and were in turn overcome. All were finally rescued.

American Social Science Association—Papers to be Read at the Forthcoming Meeting.

At the next meeting of this Association, which will be held in this City on the 26th, 27th and 28th of October, papers will be read by the following gentlemen: Geo. W. Curtis, on "Civil Service Reform;" Professor T. W. Dwight, on the "Public Charities of New-York;" David Dudley Field, on "An International Code;" Sheppard Homans, Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, on "Life Insurance;" A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, on "The Public Libraries of the United States;" Dr. Elisha Harris, Superintendent of Public Health of the City of New-York, on "Health Laws and their Administration;" Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on "Change in the Mode of Electing United States Senators;" Professor D. C. Gilman, of Yale College, on "Industrial Schools;" Professor Francis Bacon, of Yale College, on "Vaccination as an Element of Public Health;" Hon. Henry L. Dawes on "Procedure in Contested Election Cases;" Jos. D. Potts, President of the Empire Transportation Company, on "Transportation;" Frederick Kapp, of the New-York Emigrant Commissioners, on "Emigration;" Hon. James A. Garfield on "The Census of 1870;" and Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, on "Education." Additional papers will be read by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Esq., C. Goepp, of New-York, and others. A contribution is also expected from John Stuart Mill.

Meteorological.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.291 inches; maximum at 7 A. M. Sept. 14, 30.422 inches; minimum at 7 A. M. Sept. 16, 30.124 inches; range, .298 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 66.73 degrees; maximum at 4 P. M. Sept. 12, 78 degrees; minimum at 6 A. M. Sept. 12, 57.2 degrees; range, 20.8 degrees. Sept. 17, rain from 6:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.; amount of water, .73 inch.

The Commercial Hotel.

The old Power's Hotel, located at Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row, was reopened Saturday, by Mr. F. S. FREESE, the present proprietor, under the name of the Commercial Hotel. The hotel has been handsomely remodeled and provided with new furniture throughout, and will be conducted on the European plan, containing accommodations for 200 guests. The proprietor announces that he will furnish a good table, together with excellent accommodations for regular and transient visitors, at moderate rates.

Probable Suicide.

About 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening LOUIS WEBEL, a German hatter, about 26 years of age, drew a pistol from his pocket while at No. 308 Broadway, and shot himself through the head. He at once fell senseless to the floor. A physician was immediately summoned, who, upon examining the wound, said that the man was injured beyond recovery.

Mortality of the City.

The returns issued by the Board of Health for the week ending Sept. 18, show the deaths to have been 451—the number last week being 481—showing a decrease of 30. The number of marriages was 274, showing an increase of 137 over last week. The births were 200, and the still births 48.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Third Monday Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Curtis, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

3203—Ehrlich vs. Cooper.	3648—Traver vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
3204—Same vs. Same.	3649—Hamel vs. Star Silk Mills.
3325—Devlin vs. Dennison.	3650—Same vs. Same.
3527—Gilbert vs. Manhattan Engine Co.	3651—Same vs. Same.
3531—Penrice vs. Libby.	3652—Same vs. Same.
3543—O'Neil vs. Healey.	3653—Same vs. Same.
3545—Leschorn vs. Ashmun.	3654—Kruemmel vs. Schloemer.
3552—Schweizer vs. Foss.	3655—Corbett vs. Chase.
3553—O'Connell vs. McCormack.	3656—Wilson vs. Gilbert.
3568—Malone vs. Gardner.	3658—Mead vs. Yale.
3614—Koenig vs. Heyiman.	3661—Leitz vs. Dusel.
3626—Silvermann vs. Keyes	3662—Van Buren vs. Thomson.
3644—Conklin vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.	3663—Edmundston vs. O'Sullivan.
3645—Gooheim vs. Smythe.	3664—Mundel vs. Knorp.
3646—Hurd vs. Keller.	3665—Lester vs. McLoughlin.
3647—Same vs. Same.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—The People vs. Cornelius McNally; felonious ass't and bat'y.	10—The People vs. George Brown; burglary.
2—The People vs. Cornelius McNally; felonious ass't and bat'y.	11—The People vs. Henry J. Thompson; embezzlem't and g'd lar.
3—The People vs. Cornelius McNally; felonious ass't and bat'y.	12—The People vs. Thomas W. Russell; g'd lar.
4—The People vs. James Stewart; felonious assault and battery.	13—The People vs. Albert Meyer; g'd larceny.
5—The People vs. Jas. S. Buckingham; felonious ass't and bat'y.	14—The People vs. Peter Hart; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Daniel O'Brien; rape.	15—The People vs. Peter Hart; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. Manuel Cortes; forgery.	16—The People vs. Emma E. Morgan; larceny.
8—The People vs. Peter Hogan; carrying a slung-shot.	17—The People vs. John Holmes, Wm. H. Lawrence and Wm. Kissam; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. Frank Davis and John Martin; burglary.	18—The People vs. Henry Price; grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 18, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'62..	120¼	200	Quicksilver........	13¼
5,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62..	121¼	800	N.Y.Cen. R........	197
30,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'64..	120¼	500	do..........b30	198
3,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65..	120¼	200	do..........	196¾
30,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'65. new........	119	500	do..........	196¾
			200	do..........c	197
20,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65. new.........	119¼	1100	do..........b3	197
			400	Harlem R....b30	151
10,000	do.........	119¼	500	do..........	149¾
20,000	do..........b3	119¼	200	do..........s60	148
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	109	200	do..........	148¼
94,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.83	119¼	200	do..........	149
50,000	do.........	119¼	500	Reading........	94¼
1,000	do.........	119¼	200	do..........	94¼
28,000	U. S. 5s,10-40 C..	109¼	900	Lake S. & M. S.....	95¾
5,000	Tenn. St.6s, x.c.	61¼	1800	do..........	95¾
70,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	54¼	200	do..........b60	97
10,000	do.........	54¼	50	do..........	96¼
10,000	do.........	55	15	do..........	97
5,000	N. Car. 6s., n...	47¼	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	106¼
5,000	do...spec.tax	50¼	200	do..........	105¼
5,000	N.C.St. 6s......	52¼	1500	do..........	105¼
3,000	Missouri 6s......	86¼	500	do..........b10	105¾
3,000	La. 6s..........	70	50	Ohio & Miss.....	31¼
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	66	100	Chi. & N. W......	74¼
5,000	La.8s,Lev.Bds.	84¼	700	do..........	74¼
3,000	N.Y.Cen. 6s,'83	90	1100	do..........	74¼
1,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds.........	92	300	do..........b30	75¼
			200	Chi. & N.W. Pf....	85¼
15,000	Mor. & Es. 1st...	99¼	200	do..........	85¼
5,000	P.,F.W. & C.1st	100	300	do..........s3	85¼
5,000	P.,F.W. & C.2d.	98	300	Chi. & R. I.......	109
16,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.....	83	300	do..........	108¾
			100	do..........	109¼
2,000	do.........	81¼	50	do..........	109¼
20	Gallatin N. Bk...	118	20	do..........	109¼
5	BankState of N.Y	112	12	do..........	109¼
30	Metropolitan Bk.	140	5	do..........	110
45	B'k of Comm'h...	110	1400	Mil. & St. P.......	72
30	Del. & Hud. Can.	124¼	300	do..........c	71¾
500	Canton Co.......	56	1200	do..........	71¾
200	West. U. T.......	36¼	50	do..........	72¼
40	do.........	37	200	M. & St. P. Pf.....	82¼
100	Mariposa.......	10¼	300	do...bet. call.	83
100	Mariposa Pf.......	16¾	200	P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd.....c	88
600	Pacific M.S.S.Co.	66¼			
54	do.........	66	28	do..........	88¼
100	do.........	66¼	50	do...bet. call.	88¼
100	do..........s30	66¼	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf....	57
80	do...bet. call	66¼	100	Chic. & Alt........	149¼
400	Adams Exp.......	56	200	do..........	149¼
100	do........b10	56	100	do..........s60	149
100	do.........	55¾	6	do..........	150
100	do.........	55¾	200	do..........	149
300	Wells-Fargo Ex...	18¼	600	do..........s60	148¼
100	do.........	18¼	100	do..........s60	148¼
100	do.........	18¼	25	Chic., B. & Q.....	170
100	do.........	18¾	10	N. J. R.........	120
100	A. M. U. Ex......	36¼	500	N. J. Cen.......	101¼
50	do.........	36	13	do..........	101¼
1200	Erie..........	39	30	do..........	102
50	do.........	38¾	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pf...	20
300	Hudson R........	178¼	40	Dub. & S. C......	109
100	do..........s30	178¼	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	30

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$7,000	U. S. 6s,'81 R..	120¾	$8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119¾
10,000	U. S. 6s,'81,C...	121	500	U. S. 5-20 C.'68..	119¾
2,000	U.S.5-20 R.'62...	120			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s,n.	55	200	Erie............	39¾
10,000	do.........	55¼	100	Erie Pf..........	69¼
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	47¼	1200	Reading........	95¼
5,000	N. C. St 6s.......	52¾	600	Chi. & N. W.....	75¾
3,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	99	700	do..........	75¾
100	West. U. T.......	36¾	400	L. S. & M. S.....	96¼
100	do.......b5	37	200	do..........	96¼
200	Pacific Mail......	67¼	500	do..........	96¼
20	do.........	67¼	1000	do..........	96¾
50	do.........	67¾	300	do.........b60	97¼
200	Mar. Min. Co.b.c.	10	100	do.........b3	97
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	33¼	300	Clev. & P....b. c.	107
100	U. S. Ex...b.c.b10	60¼	1100	Chi. & R.I.......	110
80	do.........	60¼	500	do..........	110¼
15	do.........	60	200	Mil.& St. P. R.....	73¾
125	Adams Ex.. b. c.	56	100	do..........	73¾
200	N. Y. Cen.......	200¼	300	do..........	74
100	do.........	200¼	100	Mil.&St.P.Pf.....	83¾
300	do.........	200¼	200	do..........	83¾
800	do.........	200¾	500	do..........	84
100	do.........	201	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C., guarant'd.....	88¼
100	Hudson River....	180			
200	do.........	180¼	600	Ohio & Miss.....	31¾
300	do.........	181			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	West. U. T........	36¾	100	Erie...........	39¾
100	do..........b3	36¾	100	Hudson R........	178¾
400	Reading R.......	94¾	100	do..........s3	178¾
100	Pacific Mail......	67¾	200	L. S. & M. S. R...	96¾
100	Chi. & N. W......	75¾			

MONDAY, Sept. 20—A. M.

The past week was one of much activity in General Trade and great excitement in the Wall-street markets. Stocks and the Bank movement run down as the business of the country and the demand for Money to conduct it advance. The Greenback and National Bank Notes are all in active Circulation, and so large a portion of Gold, amounting in New-York to five-sixths, at the financial centres, is locked up in the Treasury as to tempt speculation to combine for a *corner* on the remainder, and *this* movement is made an additional burden upon the Money Market, as no set of adventurers in Wall-street are more ready to pay high interest whenever they have in view a decisive "point" in Gold. They can afford to do so as a bold experiment, if the object is likely to succeed; they cannot afford to refuse to pay it if threatened with failure, for the want of Money. Their late combination fell through even with this aid. Their present movement is conducted with more deliberation and "privately" notified to the Street that it is far-reaching; that it is unopposed from Washington and is sure of success. They further make it "confidentially" known that they have *three-and-twenty millions* lent out, but whether this vast sum embraces the millions lent among themselves—and indirectly, through their numerous circle of Brokers, *to themselves*—is not stated. But the business public are at liberty to believe as much or as little of the story as their common sense may prompt. The fruits of this speculation in the week past are an advance in Gold of about one per cent., and a fall in Exchange on London of one to one and a half per cent. The latter is now down to a point that almost justifies an importation of Gold from the other side, if the Bankers were only able to sell it for delivery ahead, or to arrive, at current rate, which the speculators take good care they shall not do. In reference to the attempt during the previous Gold combination, a fortnight since, to use the call of the Banking Bureau at Washington for an account of Specie, of all kinds, in the National Banks, on the 8th inst., to create the belief that the Banks held much less Gold Coin and Gold Notes than they were in the practice of averaging upon at the Clearing-House, the official report now published proves that their averages are made in perfect good faith, and that notwithstanding the reported withdrawal of from three to four millions from the 6th or 7th to the 9th of the month, to promote a different apparent result, the total, adding the local Banks, was nearly equivalent to the averages of Saturday, Sept. 11.

Reported, Sept. 8, by National Banks..	$13,226,595
Averaged, Sept. 11, by Local Banks.....	1,967,061
Together................................	$15,193,656
Whole Average of Sept. 11	14,942,066
Difference	$251,590

Extra rates for Money were not so frequent the past week as through the previous fortnight. The Brokers were generally accommodated at 7 ₩ cent. On Saturday, there was an unusual shifting of loans, incident to heavy sales and purchases of the Western Railways and Pacific Mail, on that and the previous day, and some of the borrowers had to pay Gold interest. The Bank return of the week, however, does not promise much encouragement ahead for large speculative undertakings, and we hope we shall be pardoned for repeating the warning to caution. We do so from no present panic feeling, or fear of panic in the future, but rather from the gratifying evidences around us that the trade and crops and material progress of the country (including the improved condition of the South) are outgrowing its paper Circulation, large and excessive as that was supposed to be a few years ago. At the same time we look for no increase of this Circulation, nor do we at present mean to commit ourselves to the opinion that it is desirable beyond the existing authority of the Treasury Department, which would be exhausted by the addition of a few millions—now much needed for every-day convenience—to the Fractional Currency and the use of part of the $50,000,000 of Greenbacks, held in reserve for the exigency of redeeming temporary deposits in the Treasury. As these deposits are now represented by Three ₩ cent. Certificates, and made a Legal Tender basis, and so employed in Bank, no other relief could come of the exchange, except, perhaps, to send the new Greenbacks, of convenient denominations, into the country, in place of the large Notes which the Banks are now compelled to use. There is a prospect that this difficulty will soon be overcome in a different way. Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. SPINNER are both looking after it. They will not only have the small Notes at once printed and sent to the National Banks and Treasury Offices, but see to it that *all* the Currency balances in the latter are kept down to the lowest possible working reserve, while the demand for circulation is so urgent to move the crops.

It will be seen by our comparative table of the course of the Stock Exchange for the week, that the Public Funds are ¼@1 ₩ cent. lower, and that the Western and New-York Railways were at one time full 5 ₩ cent. below the closing figures of the week before, and they had largely fallen off from the previous ruling of the market. The Western Roads were severely dealt by on Friday and also on Saturday morning, and at one time the feeling seemed one of semi-panic, by reason of the pressure to sell for cash by, or for account of parties believed to be heavy holders. Soon after 12 o'clock on Saturday the market gave signs of recovery, and at a later hour its whole character seemed to have changed. A contemporary, writing under date of Saturday night, reports:

> "The whole course and tendency of prices have been reversed with magic-like power, and rumor hints that the cliques, whose quarrels led to the decline, are now treating for a restoration of their friendly relations. It seems that the Lake Shore party sent out a flag of truce to the Vanderbilt party this afternoon, proposing a parley. The subsequent direction of things indicates that not only was this agreed to, but the Lake Shore party further promised to abandon their flirtation with Erie and listen to the more prudent counsel of the Centralites. Hence a meeting of the New-York Central Directors is announced to take place at Albany on Wednesday next, when consolidation with Hudson River directly and with Lake Shore remotely, will be the theme of discussion."

We have not sought to know how far all this may be true, but believe much of it to be both reasonable and probable. Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. (representing the Lake Shore interest) certainly made a mistake in their recent consolidation arrangement on the basis of 120 for their own Stock and par for Wabash, at the very crisis of the ruinous competition in freights and fares, for which the Erie ring—their reputed advisers in this arrangement, and who profited by it to the extent of selling out their Wabash at 85 ₩ cent. to the new combination, besides making a market for their own neglected Stock *under color of an alliance against Vanderbilt, with the Lake Shore party*—are mainly responsible. We have now reason to believe that the representations on the subject were wholly unauthorized by at least one of the parties in interest, Mr. BOODY, of the Wabash, and we suppose the same liberty may have been taken with the name of Mr. LOCKWOOD, of the Lake Shore. However this may be, Mr. VANDERBILT and his Roads did *not* "go up," but the Lake Shore and Wabash Stocks *did* go down, under the very contamination or suspicion of this Erie alliance. The mistake is however is not irreparable. The plan of consolidation is yet to be passed upon by the Stockholders of the two Roads, (Oct. 20,) and it may be greatly modified or voted down. Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. may also have committed a blunder in producing a schism in the counsels of the North West Road, after the death of Mr. KEEP, and when the decreasing traffic of the Road and the credit of its Stocks needed the care and harmonious support of all its friends. But all these Railway affairs, whether involving partial mistakes or gross blunders, afford no justification for the assaults made by one of the few doughty champions of the Erie and Gold Rings who venture into print, on the credit of the house, as Brokers and Bankers. The firm is one of very large means, of long and deservedly high standing, and of undoubted ability to carry through their undertakings,

or to foot the penalty of miscarriage. And the only effect of the attacks referred to, as every one in Wall-street in the last few days must have seen, was to draw closer the old friends of the house, and to create sympathy in quarters before indifferent to their movements.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of August have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the first eight months of the Calendar year, in comparison with the same period in 1868:

The Import entries in August, 1869, at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	August, 1869.	August, 1868.
Dutiable Goods direct	$15,895,735	$14,005,112
Dutiable bonded	10,008,548	8,280,600
Free Goods	1,322,924	828,821
Total August entries	$27,227,207	$23,114,533

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $159,927 against $846,821 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous Importation withdrawn from bond is $11,706,295, or $1,697,747 more than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free is $28,924,954, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $13,845,030, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 47½ ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in August, 1868, was $24,510,590, and the Customs collected $11,995,596.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the eight months of the Calendar Years 1869 and 1868, were as follows:

	1869. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1868. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
Total entries	$213,345,872	$170,577,963
Total marketed	$192,366,362*	$160,326,803*
Customs thereon	87,357,518	76,684,265
Average tariff	46 ⅌ cent.	48 ⅌ cent.

* Of which Free Goods in 1869, $10,409,867, and Free Goods in 1868, $6,877,413.

In addition to the above, there was entered of Foreign Specie $10,373,674 during the eight months in 1869, and $5,012,163 in 1868.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the eight months in 1869 and 1868, compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1869. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1868. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
January	$21,449,162	$15,365,750
February	25,276,258	20,154,069
March	29,254,096	23,117,232
April	23,993,185	20,757,971
May	22,150,181	20,177,326
June	19,392,288	16,228,553
July	21,926,238	20,117,928
August	28,924,954	24,510,590
Total eight months	$192,366,362	$160,326,803

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$9,615,894	May	$9,688,820
February	11,996,628	June	8,411,295
March	13,027,672	July	10,045,078
April	10,727,100	August	13,845,030

Total New-York duties collected	$87,357,518
Miscellaneous out-port Customs	2,386,992
Total deposited in New-York Treasury Office	$89,744,510

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of August were:

	1869. August.	1868. August.
Domestic produce	$17,975,524	$12,750,918
Foreign reëxported	648,695	576,270
Gold and Silver	3,027,940	4,690,989
Tot. August clearances	$21,652,159	$18,018,177

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for the eight months of the calendar years 1869 and 1868, respectively, were as follows:

	1869. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	1868. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
Domestic Produce	$118,218,016	$102,391,078
Foreign reëxported	4,760,602	5,672,702
Gold and Silver	24,954,457	64,379,147
Total eight months	$147,933,075	$172,142,927

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 18, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,368,509
Decrease in Specie	406,957
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	228,670
Decrease in Deposits	3,403,194
Increase in Circulation	8,568

	Sept. 19, '68.	Sept. 18, '69.	Sept. 11, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,502,907	$73,502,907
Local Capital	9,662,500	11,662,305	11,662,305
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,165,212	$85,165,212
Loans	271,252,096	266,496,024	268,864,533
Gold and Gold Notes	14,665,742	14,538,109	14,942,066
Other Legal Tenders	63,772,700	51,259,197	51,487,867
Deposits	202,524,563	185,390,130	188,823,324
Circulation	34,044,693	33,972,759	33,964,196
In Sub-Treasury	91,330,485	88,264,904	88,951,333

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Sept. 11, '69.	Sept. 18, '69.	Sept. 19, '68.
On deposit	$188,823,324	$185,390,130	$202,524,563
Circulation	33,964,196	33,972,759	34,044,693
Total	$222,787,520	$219,362,889	$236,569,276
25 ⅌ ct. would be	$55,696,880	$54,840,722	$59,214,819
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	66,429,933	65,797,306	78,438,442
Excess	$10,733,053	$10,956,584	$19,223,623
Rate for money	7@10 ⅌ ct.	7 ⅌ cent.	5 ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,682,562, against the total entries of $5,613,175 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,124,362, against $3,163,024 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $313,119, against $640,390 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,139,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,128 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,908.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	July	$24,480,106
February	23,944,525	August	27,227,207
March	33,021,622	Sept. 4	5,522,077
April	31,536,364	Sept. 11	6,997,873
May	26,646,394	Sept. 18	6,682,562
June	24,168,163		

Total since Jan. 1	$232,548,114
Against same time 1868	184,998,164
Increase since Jan. 1	$47,549,950

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	July	$19,082,266
February	10,824,812	August	18,624,219
March	12,588,895	Sept. 1	3,835,019
April	15,409,087	Sept. 8	4,393,783
May	16,076,606	Sept. 15	3,124,362
June	17,219,716		

Total since Jan. 1	$134,331,782
Against same time 1868	116,829,337
Increase since Jan. 1	$17,502,445
Gold, Sept. 18, 1869	136⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Sept. 19, 1868	144⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	July	$6,474,624
February	3,232,083	August	3,027,940
March	2,389,968	Sept. 4	335,183
April	1,767,601	Sept. 11	56,439
May	2,612,330	Sept. 18	313,119
June	2,336,531		

Total since Jan. 1	$25,659,198
Same time 1868	65,998,442
Decrease since Jan. 1	$40,339,244

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	$18,531,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,408	March	3,698,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,121,675
July	10,502,045	July	17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
Sept. 4	2,281,391	Sept. 4	2,357,387
Sept. 11	2,690,000	Sept. 11	658,922
Sept. 18	3,139,000	Sept. 18	528,593
Total, 1869	$97,854,901	Total, 1869	$68,410,770
Total, 1868	87,060,193	Total, 1868	63,171,732

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Sept. 19, '68.
American Gold Coin	135⅞@136⅝	144⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122½@121½	114⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	120⅜@119⅛	109
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	110⅛@109⅞	104⅞
New-York Central	204½@196@202⅛	131⅝
Rock Island	111¼@108¼@110	104⅜
Lake Shore	102@96@97	95⅛
Hudson River	183¼@175@183	142
Northwestern	80@74@78⅛	81⅛
Pittsburg	110½ with div.@107 x-d.	88⅛
Reading	96⅛@95@95⅛	91⅝
Northwestern Preferred	89⅛@85@86	91⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛@31⅛	29⅛
Pacific Mail	77⅛@65@71⅛	112⅜
St. Paul Preferred	85⅛@81⅛@83⅛	97⅜
St. Paul Common	76@72⅛@73⅛	95⅜
New Tennessee 6s	53@55⅛	69⅛
New North Carolina 6s	47⅛@47⅛	73
Old Virginia 6s	55⅛@55	53⅛
Toledo and Wabash	78⅛@73	62⅛

The price of gold varied but slightly throughout the day, the sales being at much the same figures as on Friday, 136⅛@136⅜ ⅌ cent. Money, on account of the heavy transactions in the Railways, (a large number of Friday's contracts included,) was fairly active, but not scarce at 7 ⅌ cent. There was a general rally in the Railway market, a steady feeling in the Public Funds, at Friday's prices, and a dull Foreign Exchange market.

The Bank return shows no marked improvement on the previous statement, the general movement being again lower. The loans decrease $2,368,509; the specie $403,957; the deposits $3,433,194, and the Greenbacks $228,670. The Treasury Office received during the week $3,139,000 in Gold and Customs, and paid out $528,593 for Gold interest.

The following were the late Street quotations for Railways, Pacific Mail, &c., as compared with Friday night, and after a heavy amount of business at the lowest figures early in the day. The quotations are not the highest of the Afternoon for Lake Shore, New-York Central or Pacific, which were greatly excited on the sudden upward turn in the temper of speculation; Central sold as high as 204½; Lake Shore, 98¼, and Pacific Mail, 73.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	121⅜	121⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅛	119⅜
American Gold Coin	136⅛	136⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅛	107⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	54½	55¼
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅛	54⅞
Missouri Bonds	86⅛	86⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	47	47⅛
New-York Central	197⅛	202⅜
Reading Railway	94⅛	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅛	110
Northwest Common	74⅛	75⅛
Northwest Preferred	85⅛	86
Pacific Mail Company	66½	71⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	83⅛
St. Paul Common	72	73⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛	31⅜
Hudson River	180	183
Lake Shore	95⅛	97
Wabash	76⅛	72⅛
Erie	38⅛	39⅞

The following bids were made for the Public Funds:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	120¼	5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865	119¼
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	121	5-20 coup., 1867	119½
5-20 reg., 1862	120½	5-20 coup., 1868	119
5-20 coup., 1862	121¼	10-40 registered	109¼
5-20 coup., 1864	120½	10-40 coupon	110
5-20 coup., 1865	120½	6s Currency	109

And the following for the State bonds:

Ill. Canal Bds., 1870	100	Missouri 6s	86¼
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	101	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	101	Louisiana 8s, levee bs	65¼
Ill. War Loan	100	Louisiana 8s, levee bs	84
Indiana 5 ⅌ cent	98¼	California 7s	126
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., 1873	98	Alabama 5s	63
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., 1878	97	Alabama 8s	92
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	61¼	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan	108¼
Tennessee 6s, new bds	54½	N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	109
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	52½	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	57	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72	100
Georgia 6s	80	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	90	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	100½
N. Carolina 6s	52	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	100½
N. Carolina new bds	47½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	101
N. Carolina S. Tax	50½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	101
S. Carolina 6s	70	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74	100
S. Carolina new bds	66		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	89½	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. W. 2d M., '93	81¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Gal. & Chi. Ext	96
Erie 1st M. Ext	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	95	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	94
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	86¼	Morris & Essex 1st M	99¼
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84	Morris & Essex 2d M	90¼
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77	Clev. & Tol. Skg. Fd.	99¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	87	New-Jer. Cen. 2d M	100
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	98	New-Jer. Cen. new bs	95
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F., '85	102¼	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M	100
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M	106	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	95
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	92	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ⅌ c	98	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	99
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '70	119¼	Peninsular R. R. bs	85
A. & T. H. 1st M	93½	M. & St. P. 1st M., 8s	100¼
A. & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	M. & St. P. 1st M., 7 3-10	91
A. & T. H. 2d M. Inc	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	90¼
H. & St. Jos. L. G	108¼	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Lack. & W. Bonds	93	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	87¼
D., L. & W. 1st M	98	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	82
D., L. & W. 2d M	91	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	81¼
Tol. & W. 2d M	84¼	Bos., H. & Erie, guar	67
Tol. W. Equip. Bs	78½	Central Pac. Bonds	91
T., W. & W. c. c. S. F.	84½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	119
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	109
Merchants'	128	Irving	112
Union	130	Metropolitan	140
America	143	Market	126
Phenix	109	Nassau	106
North River	90	Corn Exchange	122
Tradesmen's	150	Continental	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Importers' & Traders'	140
National	117	Central National	110¼
Seventh Ward	112	Ninth National	114
State of New-York	112	Oriental	150
Commerce	126	Gold Exchange	140
Ocean	97	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n	106
American Exchange	117		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$87,980,043 06
Gold receipts	1,127,750 00
Gold payments	2,198,754 45
Gold balance	77,333,425 85
Currency receipts	1,918,472 90
Currency payments	632,581 29
Currency balance	8,194,566 62
General balance	88,264,904 42
Included in Gold receipts—Customs	459,000
Included in Gold payments—Certificates cancelled and sent to Washington	1,610,000

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR AUGUST.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago & Alton	$501,666	$558,100
Chicago & Northwestern	1,032,813	1,251,940
Chicago, Rk. Island & Pacific	480,900	568,380
Cleve., Col., Cinn. & Ind'apolis	341,783	271,425
Illinois Central	790,328	763,779
*Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	838,777	837,827
Marietta & Cincinnati	129,388	126,556
Michigan Central	353,569	392,942
Milwaukee & St. Paul	525,363	522,683
Ohio & Mississippi	275,220	287,557
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	178,528	204,596
Toledo, Wabash & Western	450,246	484,208
Total	$5,898,581	$6,267,759

* Erie to Chicago.

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 31.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago & Alton	$2,962,028	$2,747,430
Chicago & Northwestern	8,668,294	8,194,903
Chicago, Rk. Island & Pacific	3,251,309	2,797,844
Illinois Central	5,219,702	4,649,145
Marietta & Cincinnati	876,832	800,952
Michigan Central	2,961,884	2,799,524
Milwaukee & St. Paul	4,087,702	3,430,340
Ohio & Mississippi	1,741,773	1,856,091
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	1,242,478	1,185,074
Toledo, Wabash & Western	2,636,330	2,410,386
Total	$33,648,332	$30,860,689

—*Financial Chronicle.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad of Illinois, which will be paid in gold, Oct. 1, will be equivalent to a reduction in the price (95 and accrued interest in currency) of over one per cent. TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ SMALL NOTES WANTED. The National Currency Bank, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., is THIS DAY paying a premium of ½ per cent. for $1, $2, $5 and $10 notes, either greenback or national bank.
SEPT. 17, 1869.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY. We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.
At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.
Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.
Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st. Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ GREENBACKS AND NATIONAL BANKNOTES of the denominations of 1s, 2s, 5s and 10s, wanted at a premium by HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	12	Spts. Turp., bbls	173
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Resin, bbls	1,335
Cotton, bales	2,728	Petroleum, ref., bbls	3,969
Copper, bbls	174	Naphtha, bbls	817
Copper, cakes	65	Cut Meats, pkgs	4
Eggs, bbls	890	Lard, kegs	80
Flour, bbls	17,131	Stearine, pkgs	41
Wheat, bushels	176,268	Butter, pkgs	1,208
Corn, bushels	130,301	Cheese, boxes	5,507
Malt, bushels	1,250	Tallow, pkgs	79
Oats, bushels	25,800	Peanuts, bags	90
Grass Seed, bushels	1,338	Starch, boxes	885
Flax Seed, bushels	264	Tobacco, hhds	137
Beans, bushels	87	Tobacco, pkgs	10
Cornmeal, bags	125	Whisky, bbls	488
Hops, bales	137	Wool, bales	226
Hides, No	462	Oil Cake, pkgs	96
Leather, sides	9,285		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamship *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—365,694 lbs. Bacon, 649,244 lbs. Cheese, 288 boxes Cheese, 42,542 lbs. Lard, 1 case Tobacco, 49 bales Cotton, 16,998 bushels Wheat, 38 bales Sponge, 2 pkgs. Washing Machines, 100 cases Licorice Paste, 32 boxes Soapstone, 8 bbls. Hominy, 1,450 bbls. Flour, 4 boxes Clocks, 22 cases Hardware, 153 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 2 bales Silk Waste, 4 cases Silk Velvet, 50 bbls. Pork.

By the ship *Cultivator*, for Liverpool—45,824 bushels Wheat, 270 tons Logwood, 2,220 bbls. Flour, 34 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *Wm. F. Storer*, for Liverpool—1,284 pkgs. Clocks, 234 bales Cotton, 42 hhds. Tobacco, 6 hhds. Tobacco Strips, 55,827 bushels Wheat, 700 boxes Prepared Corn, 94 Glass Cases, 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 721 bbls. Flour, 200 logs Cedar.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—14 tons Pig Iron, 50 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 4 pkgs. Drugs, 1 case Silk Waste, 10 cases Silk Goods, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 36 bdls. Whalebone, 1 bbl. Whisky, 10 cases Paper, 1 case Machinery, 1 Piano, 474 bales Cotton, 7,488 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Philadelphia*, for Bremen—17,400 Staves, 277,344 gallons Crude Petroleum, 80,694 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Ortelius*, for Rotterdam—500 bbls. Resin, 186,501 gallons Refined Petroleum, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Anna*, for Danzig—104,600 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Winnifred*, for Bristol—48,960 bushels Wheat, 650 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—305,900 lbs. Cheese, 27,737 lbs. Lard, 43 cases Sewing Machines, 4,194 bbls. Flour, 30,608 bushels Wheat, 3,600 Staves, 522 bags Waste, 60 boxes Tobacco, 15 cases Tobacco.

By the brig *Island Queen*, for Cadiz—44,735 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Maud*, for Liverpool—33,659 bushels Wheat, 5,965 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves.

By the brig *Charles Albert*, for Bilboa—66,590 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *George Carl*, for Penarth—18,020 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Are quiet at steady prices; Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A very active movement has been reported in Java at full prices, about 30,000 mats having changed hands on the basis of 24c.@24½c., gold, ⅌ lb. In view of the high prices prevailing in Holland, and the light prospective receipts, purchasers have operated with much confidence. Rio has been firm, but less active; sales, 1,390 bags by the *Union*, and about 700 bags, at Baltimore, on private terms. We quote: Java, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, and a fraction cheaper. Sales, 958 bales, including 504 bales to spinners, 210 bales to shippers, 94 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. Also, 1,300 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales averaging Low Middling, for September, at 28¾c.; 250 bales averaging Low Middling, for September, at 28¼c.; 150 bales Middling Gulf, for October, on private terms; 400 bales basis Low Middling, for November, at 26¾c.; 100 bales basis Low Middling, for December, at 26¾c.; 100 bales basis Low Middling, for January, at 26¼c.; 200 bales basis Low Middling, for December, free on board at Savannah or Charleston, on private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice the week's business, thus: "Our market for the week shows a decline of 3c.@4c. ⅌ lb. on all grades, closing steady under the light offerings of Cottons on the spot, or for early delivery. The new Cottons continue to be of superior staple and quality. The total sales for the week have been 9,046 bales, including 5,166 bales to spinners, 664 bales to speculators, 3,066 bales to exporters, and 150 bales in transit. The sales for future delivery, on "basis Low Middling," have been, for September, 2,850 bales at 28⅝c.@30¾c.; for October, 1,700 bales at 27½c.@28½c.; for November, 550 bales at 26¾c.@27¾c.; for December, 850 bales at 26½c.@26¾c., and 300 bales "free on board" at New-Orleans at 26¾c.@26¾c., and 450 bales "free on board" at Savannah, at 28c.; for January, 100 bales at 26¾c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 274 bales, and to Havre, 1,063 bales. Total, 1,337 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 274 bales; to the Continent, 1,063 bales. Total, 1,337 bales. The crop accounts, with perhaps the exception of some portions of Georgia, continue good. The Dry Goods market steady, with fair business."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	26¼	26¾	27	27¼
Good Ordinary	27¾	27¾	28	28¼
Low Middling	29¼	29¾	29¾	30
Middling	30¾	30½	30¾	31

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	7,851
Receipts last week	3,619
Receipts preceding week	778
Receipts since Sept. 1	11,818
Receipts since Jan. 1	367,445
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	757
Exports since Sept. 1	4,784
Exports since Jan. 1	190,583
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	376,851
Stock here	4,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	41,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,260,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	1,522,988
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	6,750
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	28,700
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,600
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-9	2,600,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at a further slight depression in prices, particularly of other than desirable grades of Spring Wheat Flour, the offerings of which have been comparatively light. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 15; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 25@$6 65; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 65@$7 10; and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 55 ⅌ bbl. Of the sales, 1,850 bbls. were Extras for export, including Western at $6 40@$6 50 and State at $6 50@$6 55, for good, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 15
Extra State	6 25@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	6 15@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 20@10 25

Southern Flour continues in light request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 550 bbls. at $6 50@$7 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 10@$10 85 for fair Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in very moderate request at $6 50@$9 50 for Extra ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales of 280 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour rules quiet at $4 30@$6 35 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 310 bbls. Cornmeal is in demand at $5@$5 50 for Western; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 425 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active, opening at reduced prices, but closing with renewed firmness. The inquiry has been mainly from buyers on speculative account, and for export. The dealings have been mostly in Winter Wheat, which has been in fair supply. Spring Wheat has been scarce, and held generally above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 187,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 60@$1 69; Red and Amber Western, heated to Choice, at from $1 47@$1 54, chiefly Prime Amber at $1 52½@$1 53½; No. 1 Spring at $1 53; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 52; No. 3 Spring at $1 37; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 50@$1 52¼; White Southern 62½c.@72½c.; Red and Amber Southern, chiefly at $1 52@$1 54; and White California at $1 70@$1 73 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and less request at reduced and drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels at 97c.@$1 09 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 14 for poor to choice Mixed Western; $1 15@$1 17 for Yellow and $1 14@$1 15 for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley have been inactive and irregular. Of Barley Malt, sales were reported of 9,800 bushels State and Canada, at from $1 55@$1 70 ⅌ bushel, the latter an extreme. Oats have been active, but unusually variable in price, closing heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 62c.@65c. for very inferior Black to choice White, closing at 62½c.@63c. for Prime, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances were 10,356 bbls. Flour, and 152,308 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 4,194 bbls. Flour, and 30,608 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 650 bbls. Flour, and 48,960 bushels Wheat for Bristol; 18,020 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders; and 7,488 bushels Wheat for Havre. The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 23 loads of Lumber, 4 each of Corn and Wheat, 3 each of Coal and mixed, and 1 each of Flour and Salt.

List of boats which passed Fultonville, during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Sept. 17, 1869:

Lumber—Fall Creek, No. 2, Oswego; Fall Creek, No. 7, Oswego; Charlie Tubbs, Oswego; Edward Gleason, Oswego; C. Woods, Oswego; D. D. Seers, Oswego; W. H. Herrick, Jr., Oswego; Willard, Oswego; Morgan, Oswego; Isadore, Oswego; Ivanhoe, Oswego; Doc. J. F. Huntley, Oswego; Moses Melvine, Oswego; Toronto, Oswego; A. J. Fox, Lyons' Falls; J. Germon, Lyons' Falls; Maid of Judea, Lyons' Falls; F. Symonds, Lyons' Falls; Safe Return, Lyons' Falls; Frank Walrath, Lyons' Falls; Good Templar, Boonville; F. Armstrong, Rome; J. M. King, Rome.

Corn—A. A. Bradley, Oswego; Peter Wagner, Oswego; R. S. Sperry, Buffalo; Kate Schuyler, Buffalo.

Wheat—A. G. Goodrich, Oswego; Dudley Breed, Buffalo; J. L. Knap, Buffalo; Geo. Taylor, Buffalo.

Mixed—City of Rochester, Rochester; Fayette, Oswego; H. Alexander, Rome.

Coal—F. Gerlauch, Watkins; F. B., No. 19, Watkins; John Kelly, Geneva.

Flour—City of Washington, Rochester.

Salt—Hiram Dobson, Syracuse."

HAY—Has been in fair request and rather firmer, including Bale Hay at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 75c.@$1 15 for local use ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 55c.@95c. for Short and Long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 56,870 Hides and 160 bales do.; sales, 57,050 Hides, the latter, including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 9,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 21½c.@21¾c., gold, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22¾ lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,800 Dry Entre Rios, 21½@22¼ lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 550 Dry Corrientes Kips, 13½ lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection; 8,050 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 22 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 150 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 11 lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection; 6,900 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 1,050 Dry Port-au-Platt, private terms; 550 Dry Acapulco, private terms; 150 Dry Parnahiba, 14 lbs., private terms; 250 Dry Mexican, 27 lbs., 21c.; 500 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 650 Dry Texas, 22½ lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 31 lbs., private terms; 14,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,150 Wet Salted Texas, 60@63 lbs., private terms; 500 City Slaughters, 65 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 203,000 Hides, (same time last year 133,600—year before, 197,900,) as follows: 99,000 Dry Buenos, Corrientes, &c., 18,000 Dry Montevideo, 14,000 Dry Rio Grande, 25,000 Dry Orinoco, 6,400 Dry California, 6,700 Dry Porto Cabello, 6,500 Dry Central American, 300 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry Bahia, 700 Dry Havana, 8,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 1,400 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 1,800 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 6,200 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 2,000 Wet Salted California.

HOPS—The demand has been light; prices have not varied. We quote: New-York State, new, 15c.@20c.; Eastern, new, 12c.@17c.; Ohio, new, 12c.@15c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ⅌ lb. Receipts, 137 bales; exports, none.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather quiet but steady. Receipts, 9,285 sides.

MOLASSES—A moderate trade has been reported to-day at steady rates. Sales, 301 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and 100 hhds. do., by auction, at 65c.@68c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@62c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ⅌ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@54c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	55c.@62c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@75c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—The dealings in all articles have been light, on the basis of previous quotations. Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44c., chiefly at 43c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $2 45@$2 75 ⅌ bbl. The receipts were 1,335 bbls. Resin, and 173 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. The export clearances were 500 bbls. Resin to Rotterdam.

OILS—A very moderate movement has been noted in most descriptions at about previous figures, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 08; Bleached Whale at $1 13@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 92½@$1 95; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 47½@$1 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls. at 16¾c.@16⅞c. ⅌ gallon, showing a rather firmer market. Barreled Crude has been quiet at about 22¾c.@23c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude was quoted at 22½c. ⅌ gallon, but was inactive. At Pittsburg, yesterday, light sales of Crude in bulk were reported on the basis of 14¾c. for September, 14¾c. for October, seller, ⅌ gallon; and $5 80 ⅌ bbl. on the cars at Parker's Landing. No receipts of Crude were reported here; 780 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence included 277,344 gallons for Bremen. Refined has been quoted steadier in price, but has not shown much activity. Sales have been reported here of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for September deliveries at 32½c., and 2,500 bbls. do., last half of October, at 32¾c. ⅌ gallon; also at Philadelphia 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for September delivery, at 32½c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., October to December delivery, at 32½c. ⅌ gallon. Not much done at Pittsburg yesterday. The receipts of Refined here were 3,969 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,400 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 80,694 gallons for Bremen, 186,501 gallons for Rotterdam, 104,600 gallons for Dantzic, 44,735 gallons for Cadiz, and 66,590 gallons for Bilboa. Standard White, in cases, has been quiet at from 37c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues in limited demand at 10½c.@11c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 817 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light supply and quoted decidedly firmer, but has been rather inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$31, closing at about $30 87 for Western Mess; $29 50@$30 50 for Prime Mess; and $26 75@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at old rates; sales have been reported of 147 packages at 14¾c.@15¾c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in moderate request at uniform rates; sales 210 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Lard is dull and declining; sales have been reported, since our last, of 325 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for City, and 18¼c.@18½c. for Good to Prime Steam ⅌ lb. Also 250 tierces prime Steam, seller January and February, at 15¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in pretty fair request at from $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 145 bbls. Tierce Beef is unchanged. Beef Hams are in demand at $25@$30 ⅌ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. in lots. Butter has been in rather light demand, including State, common to very good, 24c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 45c.@53c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 18c.@33c. ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 1,203 packages. Cheese has been inactive at from 7c.@16½c. as the extremes, ⅌ lb.; the receipts of the day were 5,507 boxes.

SEEDS—There has been some call for Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½@$2 15, gold, ⅌ bushel. Messrs. CABOT, BOWLES & Co. place the stock in importers' and speculators' hands here and at Boston at 104,300 bags.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair, and prices have been firm and buoyant. Sales, 1,316 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at from 11⅝c.@14½c., and 271 boxes Havana at from 12¼c.@12⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been actively sought after, and have advanced to 14¾c.@17c.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 43,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12c.; also 28,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20¾c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been sold to the extent of about 300 bbls., in lots, at from $1 14½@$1 18, closing at about $1 15, ⅌ gallon, showing a material reduction; receipts, 488 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the market, but rates have remained very firm. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,800 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 750 bbls. Flour, by sail, in lots, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., at which rate there was a good demand for room, which, however, was not available to any considerable extent; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9½c. ⅌ bushel; 3,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 180 boxes Bacon at 35s.; and 40 hhds. Tallow on private terms, ⅌ lb. For Hamburg, 200 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ⅌ lb. For Continental ports direct, an American ship, with 6,000 bbls. Petroleum reported, at 6s. ⅌ bbl.; a North German ship, with 7,000 bbls do.; a North German bark, with 3,500 bbls. do., and a Norwegian ship, with 5,000 bbls. do. (rechartered) on private terms. For a Baltic port, direct, a North German bark, with 2,300 bbls. do, on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American bark, with 3,000 bbls. do., at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Rio, a Norwegian bark, with a general cargo, on private terms.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue	$2,000,000
Capital Stock	3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a first-class paying road. In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as many valuable connections East and West as any road now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road will be completed before the 1st of January next.

The bonds average less than $18,000 per mile, are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have personally examined the road, and consider the bonds a choice security; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as safe, profitable and reliable. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price they pay 10 per cent. in currency—nearly 50 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Governments. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HACKENSACK & NEW-YORK
EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 80 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1889. Mortgage only $10,700 per mile.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1869.

NOTICE.

The Treasury will purchase during the present week as follows:
Sept. 22, Two Millions 5-20 Bonds.
Sept. 23, One Million 5-20 Bonds.
Particulars furnished on application at the Treasury.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer United States.

$150,000 WANTED, IN INSTALLMENTS, on leasehold property, for two or more years. The security is strictly first-class, and worth more than double the amount of the loan. Address RHODES & HOUSTON, No. 157 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
RAILROAD BONDS,
ISSUED BY
THE ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH R. R CO.
OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

At the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

Principal Payable Twenty-five Years from Date in United States Gold Coin.

BONDS DATED NOV. 2, 1868.

Interest payable in like Gold Coin on the 1st of May and November in each year, at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum, free of Government Tax. They are Coupon Bonds.

Price 87 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are the Trustees for the Bondholders, and are not only the Custodian of all the Bonds issued by the Company, but are also the Custodian of the proceeds of the Bonds when sold, and pay the same over only as the road approaches completion, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed.

These Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the Road, Road Bed, Rolling Stock, including Engines, Cars, Coaches, Depots, Lands, Franchises, and property of all kinds which the Company now own or may hereafter possess.

Length of road, 72½ miles.

The Company have a paid-up Capital of	$1,000,000
Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and all that can be issued	1,000,000

$700,000 already sold. The balance we now offer for sale.

TURNER BROS.,
No. 14 Nassau-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.,
BANKERS,
Fiscal Agents of the Company.

WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION WE RECOMMEND THESE FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS TO PARTIES SEEKING GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENTS, AND WILL FURNISH PAMPHLETS, MAPS, AND ALL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

TURNER BROTHERS,
TANNER & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	120¾	121¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	119⅛	119⅜
Coupon, 1881	121	121¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	119	119¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	120	120¾	10-40 Regist'd	109¼	110
5-20 Coupon, '62	121¼	122	10-40 Coupon	109¼	110
5-20 Coupon, '64	120½	120¾	Gold	136⅛	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	120¾	120¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108¾	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	119	119¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,800 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE
ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY.
FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 6, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of September instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year; also, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed at its recent session, authorizing the Company to increase its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d of September, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. on that day.
The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18th day of October.
By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 28 BURLING SLIP, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books are closed until the 22d inst.
By order, E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

TO BANKERS.—WANTED, A PLACE IN a banking-house or stock broker's office by a young man of 25 years, engaged as teller and cashier for six years past in a banking-house recently failed. Refers to the President of the Atlantic National Bank. Address BANKER, Post Office Box No. 4,574.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTHWEST CORNER CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from October 1, payable in January and July.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. Six per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from October 1.
Assets, $3,729,396 71.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. On money deposited now interest commences Oct. 1, and is payable in January. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Sept. 15, 1869.
DIVIDEND NO. 1—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The first regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The transfer books of the stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 6th October, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the old stock will close at the same time, but the certificates can be surrendered and new guaranteed certificates issued therefor previous to the 5th prox., on which new certificates the dividend will be paid at the time aforesaid. The SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax, will also be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on the 5th of October, on the Income or Third Mortgage Bonds, and, in addition thereto, there will be allowed and paid three months' interest on the interest to be paid as above. The Bond Register will close on the 18th inst. and reopen on the 6th of October. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on the 15th day of October next.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 21st inst., and remain closed until further notice.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1869.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of September, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS HANLON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payments of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger Southern District New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PAUL MARES, OCTAVE MOLINIE, EUGENE MOLINIE, LEO MOLINIE, AUGUSTE MARROT and PAUL TALAMON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Paul Mares, Octave Molinie, Eugene Molinie, Leo Molinie, Auguste Marrot and Paul Talamon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Paul Mares, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them is forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD T. WOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward T. Wood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1869.
s13-law3wMF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH EMANUEL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Emanuel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s20-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM EMANUEL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Abraham Emanuel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1869.
s20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS B. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before James T. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., in the City of New-York, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 18th September, 1869.
se20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. S. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 58 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND COMPLAINTS of either sex cured immediately by DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Physical vigor restored by his Elixir of Life

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
BOHEMIAN GIRL. Artists: Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Fanny Stockton, Messrs. Nordblom, Campbell and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
LEAH. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Miss Blanche De Bar, Mr. Geo. Jordan and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Principal characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Fisher, J. W. Wallack and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
DREAMS. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

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SONGS, BALLET, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

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Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE JEWESS and THE LOST SHIP.

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Afternoon—THE KING'S MUSKETEERS. Evening—WIP WAN WINKLE.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

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Montague-st., near Court-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

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No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Professor Hermann.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Master of the British Mint, THOS. GRAHAM, D. C. L., an eminent chemist, died on Saturday in London, in the 64th year of his age.

The London *Times*, in an article on the anniversary of the Spanish revolution, paints a gloomy picture of affairs in that country. It can discover no amelioration of the evils charged upon the Bourbons. Distress and confusion are augmented, and public security diminished. Inharmony in the Government renders it helpless, and Spain yields no man capable of ruling.

It is said that the proposition to place Prince THOMAS, Duke of Genoa and nephew of VICTOR EMMANUEL, on the Spanish throne is entertained with growing favor with the people of Spain.

The last scion of the WILLIAM PENN family, THOMAS JOHN PENN, died recently in England.

CUBA.

A rumor is current in Paris that NAPOLEON has telegraphed to his Minister at Washington to say that France desires that Cuba shall be retained by Spain. The embarkation of the long promised reinforcements for Cuba has begun at Madrid; it is said that Admiral TOPETE will be put in command of the fleet.

The Spanish Press, according to a dispatch from Madrid, is in an extreme state of agitation over the notes addressed by Minister SICKLES to their Government. They say his appointment was due to his well-known desire for the annexation of Cuba. This, in turn, the General denies, insisting that the question of cession has not been broached, mediation being the only subject touched upon. The English journals continue to comment upon this matter, asserting that the warlike spirit of the Spaniards is thoroughly aroused against the United States.

The name of Las Tunas, Cuba, has been changed by the Captain-General to Victoria de Las Tunas, in commemoration of "the Spanish victory over the rebels."

The entire party of alleged fillibusters captured off New-Bedford, Mass., last week, were discharged in Boston on Saturday, the evidence being insufficient to establish a case for violation of the Neutrality laws. The Spanish authorities at Matanzas concluding that the distressed schooner *S. C. Dyer* was a fillibuster, detained her until obliged by the American Consul to release her.

HAYTI.

Late and important news from Hayti is received by the arrival at this port of the French corvette *D'Estres*, eight days from Port-au-Prince. There was intense excitement there, and gold, in consequence, was at 1,100. The City of Gonaives had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, after a nine days' bombardment by the *Florida* and *Quaker City*, and General CHEVALIER, who had been in command of the garrison, had reached Port-au-Prince in the *D'Estres*, with his suite and soldiers, with their arms, ammunition and baggage, in schooners and barges. CHEVALIER, on his arrival, insisted on the instant resignation of the Ministry, who, he asserted, had caused his defeat by neglecting to supply his garrison with provisions during the bombardment. SALNAVE, in camp before Aux Cayes, had been sent for to prevent mischief, and he, after traveling night and day post-haste, had reached the city, had remodeled the Ministry, making CHEVALIER Minister of War, and was intending to hurry back to Aux Cayes to press the siege of that stronghold. At Gonaives, through the mediation of the commander of the French steamer *D'Estres*, which had been in port some days, CHEVALIER had been allowed by the insurgents to vacate the town with the honors of war, six days being granted for that purpose. The insurgents had retaken the town of Aquin, and had succeeded in strengthening their force at Aux Cayes.

GENERAL.

The steamship *Great Republic*, from Hong Kong, China, Aug. 19, and Yokohama, Japan, 29th, reached San Francisco on Saturday evening. Her news is unimportant. The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce had approved the addresses of the English and American residents to J. ROSS BROWNE. The British ship *Hamilton Mitchell*, from London for Hong Kong, was wrecked on the 11th; the ship is a total loss, but all on board are safe. The American ship *Naples* was wrecked on the 20th near Yokohama; no particulars are given. Yokohama had been visited by a furious gale, which destroyed much valuable property.

Advices from Mexico to the 12th inst., contain the gratifying intelligence that the people in all parts of the country are more tranquil than they have been in many years past. A new Cabinet, with Señor IGLESIAS as Judge of the Supreme Court, and most of the old members retained, had been announced as in contemplation. A quorum of the members of Congress had arrived at the capital, and the opening of the sessions was expected at an early day. Three military conspirators have been sentenced to be shot, and six sergeants to imprisonment for ten years. The City of Mexico and Puebla Railroad will soon be in running order.

Additional details of the recent storm in the northern part of Minnesota show that the destruction was greater than the first reports made it. Besides sweeping away booms inclosing about 2,000,000 feet of logs, the iron apron to the dam at St. Anthony's Falls was carried away, with five derricks, and other dams and trout brooks near that city, involving a loss of $55,000. Hay stocked on meadows on the Minnesota were floated off; a land slide on the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad detained the trains a day or two, and a new Catholic Church at Belle Plaine was blown down and wrecked, causing a loss of about $25,000.

A man who called himself CARL SCHURZ, from New-York, and was stopping at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, either committed suicide or was accidentally drowned at the Falls on Saturday. He jumped or fell from Table Rock. His body remained on the rock below for several minutes, and was seen by a number of people who were behind the sheet of water at the time. At length it was washed off, and has not yet been recovered. The actions of the man at the rock and crossing the ferry were singular, and he was doubtless insane.

In our Washington dispatches it is stated that the next monthly statement of the public debt will show but little if any reduction since the last, the payments having been very heavy.

Corporal CHARLES H. SMITH, of Company K, Seventeenth Infantry, at Norfolk, Va., was shot and killed by a policeman named SCULLATUS, on Saturday night. The latter was attempting to arrest the soldier for disturbing the public peace. In the scuffle that took place before the shot was fired, the officer's lip was badly bitten and his head bruised.

The Avondale disaster was made the subject of a special service in one of the largest churches in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, and a large contribution was made for the sufferers. Rev. Dr. HICKS preached the sermon.

A case of murder and two of lynching occurred last week in Portage City, Wis. On Thursday one SPAIN shot a young man named BRITT, killing him instantly. A mob immediately seized SPAIN and hanged him to a tree. The same evening a party of men wearing masks took PATRICK WILDICK from the Portage City Jail, where he was confined for highway robbery, and summarily dispatched him by hanging.

The manager of the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal, P. P. HARRIS, it is said, has absconded, taking with him $150,000 of the bank funds. A broker named SANDERSON left with him.

A gentleman recently from Martha's Vineyard informs the Boston *Daily Advertiser* that a strange steamer, lying two miles off shore, had been visited by Gayhead Indians, who say she is a Cuban privateer, plated with four-inch iron, and carrying eighteen steel guns and about three hundred men between decks.

LOCAL.

The next general meeting of the Social Science Association will be held in this City on the 26th, 27th and 28th of October. From the names and character of the gentlemen that will take part, the proceedings promise to be highly interesting. George W. Curtis, Professor T. W. Dwight, David Dudley Field, Sheppard Homans and Frederick Kapp, of New-York; A. R. Spofford, Congressional librarian; Speaker Blaine, Hon. J. A. Garfield, J. A. Potts, Hon. H. L. Dawes, Professors Gilman and Bacon, of Yale College; Professor Henry of Smithsonian Institute, and other prominent gentlemen, will read papers on the occasion.

WM. E. GEROTTS was arrested in Jersey City last night for clubbing two men named PETER HERN and THOMAS MURRAY. HERN is mortally injured.

MICHAEL VARLEY, "Reddy the Blacksmith's" brother, attempted to brain "Reddy's" wife with an ax on Saturday, and is now in the Tombs awaiting trial.

MORTIMER SULLIVAN, a boy, is now dying from injuries sustained at the hands of a man named MCKEON, who kicked him brutally a few weeks ago, and is in the Tombs.

The reunion and monthly concert of the Morning Star Sunday School took place yesterday at Apollo Hall. Hon. HORACE GREELEY delivered an address on temperance. Rev. J. H. VINCENT, of Chicago, and Rev. S. H. HILLMEN were among the speaker.

JAMES MCGIVNEY was stabbed in Jersey City last night by a colored man named SAMUEL SHARP. The wound is pronounced fatal. SHARP has been arrested.

The paper stainers consummated their strike on Saturday evening. One hundred men, employed in twelve establishments, will be "out" to-day.

Telegraphing in the United States.

There is nothing perhaps in the history of this century so calculated to weaken men's faith in their own foresight and to so unsettle their calculations of the future as the origin and progress of the telegraph. Within twenty years this invention has struggled into existence against obstacles, the great marvel of which is that they did not prove fatal, and has completely changed the relations of all the States of the world to each other, and is rapidly modifying the habits and social intercourse of mankind. Yet what forecast could have imagined twenty years ago that we should read in our daily journals the preceding day's history of the most remote nations of the globe. It is a lesson in humility which no one can contemplate without profit.

The appearance of a very elaborate and instructive report from Mr. ORTON, the President of the Union Telegraph Company, gives us an opportunity, by which we are glad to profit, of giving our readers a more definite notion than they can be generally supposed to possess of the marvelous growth of the telegraph business; of the enormous wealth employed in it, and the enormous tax—if it can be termed such,—of this service upon the people.

The first line of telegraph in this country was constructed between Washington and Baltimore in the Spring of 1844, through aid furnished by Government; but the results of its operation were so unsatisfactory that the Postmaster-General, in his report for 1845, expressed the opinion that the revenues could not be made to equal the expenditures under any rate of charges which might be adopted. Capitalists were slow to invest in a scheme so novel and precarious, and, as a natural consequence, there was great difficulty in obtaining funds wherewith to build lines. Companies were, nevertheless, organized in various parts of the country, and lines were built in detached sections between the more important places, but without any general plan of cooperation.

In the beginning of 1851 there were more than fifty separate telegraph organizations within the limits of the United States; but during the Autumn of that year, a few of the most important companies were united under one management, and with beneficial results to the system and to public convenience.

From that time the consolidation of old and new lines has been steadily going on until it has resulted in a complete unification of the great majority of the telegraph lines of the United States under the corporate title of the Western Union Company.

The territory now occupied by the lines of this Company embraces almost the entire civilized portion of the continent of North America. On the eastern coast its lines extend from Plaister Cove, on the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, to Indianola, on the Gulf of Mexico; and on the western coast from Los Angeles, California, to the fisheries on the Kishyox River, eight hundred miles north of New-Westminister, British Columbia. They reach across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and embrace every State and Territory in the Union but Minnesota, New-Mexico and Arizona, and include the British Provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. Its lines also have an exclusive connection with those in Newfoundland, Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New-Mexico, and with the Atlantic and Cuba cables.

The Company now works 52,099 miles of line and 104,584 miles of wire.

Should we estimate the future growth of the telegraph business by its past ratio of progress, we should be startled by the result. Thus, in 1859, when the telegraph had been in operation fifteen years, there were only 1,400 stations in the United States, while at the present time there are nearly 5,000, being an increase of over 300 per cent. in ten years. The number of offices belonging to the Western Union Company in December, 1867, was 3,106, while the number of its stations for the corresponding month of last year was 3,469, being an accession of 363 offices in a single year, or more than the total number belonging to all the competing lines. Of the increase of over 18,000 miles of wire by construction, from July, 1866, to July, 1869, more than 6,000 miles were built during the past year. If this rate of extension should continue for the next ten years, this Company alone would possess 164,584 miles of wire and over 7,000 offices; and this enormous accession to the property of the Company, it is said, may be created out of its net receipts, and without diminishing the dividends.

By adding ten per cent. to the number of miles of line belonging to this Company, and seven per cent. to the amount of its wire and stations, we may know the amount of line, wire and stations held by rival organizations, and by adding all together, ascertain the aggregate of line, wire and stations in the United States. Here we have Mr. ORTON'S figures.

Number of miles of line belonging to Western Union system	66,263
Number of miles of wire belonging to Western Union system	121,595
Number of stations belonging to Western Union system	4,692
Number of miles of line belonging to rival companies	6,773
Number of miles of wire belonging to rival companies	9,100
Number of stations belonging to rival companies	337
Total number of miles of line	73,036
Total number of miles of wire	130,695
Total number of stations	5,029

The capital of this Company at its organization in 1851 was $360,000. Last July it paid a dividend on stock representing $40,568,300. Its gross receipts since the 1st of January have averaged six hundred thousand dollars a month; its expenses about three hundred and seventy-five thousand, and its net profits a little over two hundred and ten thousand.

The net earnings of the Company for the past three years have been $8,161,645 50, or at the rate of $2,720,548 50 per annum, which is over six and a half per cent. upon the capital.

The cost of its lines has varied, according to the location and circumstances under which they were built, from $150 to $1,000 per mile—the lines along all the important routes having from three to ten wires each. Estimating them to average $400 per mile of poles and wires, the value of the property would be as follows:

52,099 miles of line	$20,839,600
103 miles of submarine cable	618,000
Office furniture and fixtures	169,000
Machinery, tools and stationery	600,000
Productive stock in other telegraph companies	53,261
Real estate	132,758
Total	$22,412,619

The total number of messages sent over the lines of this Company during the year ending June 30, 1867, were 10,067,768, exclusive of railway messages, of which there are many millions annually, and at an average cost of 57 cents.

It is a remarkable fact that the messages of this Company, number full two-thirds as many as the messages sent over all the lines of Europe, at an average cost of 81⅓ cents.

The Press is naturally one of the best customers of the telegraph. The aggregate amount of news delivered to the newspapers of the United States by the lines of this Company during the past year was 369,503,630 words, for which it received $883,509, being at the rate of two and three-tenths mills per word. This immense amount of matter was not transmitted to each paper separately, but, through a combination of wires only possible to a vast system like this, was sent to a large number of places simultaneously with only one transmission. It is a fact worthy of remark that the amount of news which this Company delivered to the Press of the United States during the year 1868 for an aggregate sum of $883,509, in currency, largely exceeded the entire telegraphic correspondence of continental Europe, for which there was paid $7,887,288 in gold.

Mr. ORTON presents a number of practical questions connected with the future of the telegraphic service in this country, and brings to their discussion much valuable information. He is averse to the establishment of rival lines by the Government, considering that if Government goes into the business, private lines should cease. "While I believe," he says, "that the telegraph can be more satisfactorily and economically conducted under private than public control, and that its assumption by our Government would be a mistake, still what I have so strenuously opposed is not the purchase of existing lines, for the purpose of establishing a national system, as has been done by England and other European countries, but the unjust proposition for the Government to build rival lines and engage in the telegraph business as a competitor. Upon these points I coincide with the views expressed by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, that 'two systems of telegraphs, one public and one private, cannot operate side by side with success to either or with benefit to the public. The functions of the Government are necessarily exclusive, and whenever it formally undertakes any service as proper to be exercised by it, private parties must be excluded from the performance of the same service.'"

Unschooled Vagrants in New-York.

It was rather a loose estimate that was made by one of the members of the Board of Education, at its last meeting, when he said that "from 15,000 to 40,000 children were daily roaming through the City, who attended no place of instruction." But we entirely agree with the remark in the resolution he introduced on the subject, that "such a state of things bodes no good to society, and means should be devised whereby these children should be induced to attend the public schools."

Of course it is in the poorest quarters of the City that these children live, and of course they are the offspring of the poorest class of people. Doubtless, the greater part of them are of Irish extraction—the immediate descendants of parents who are themselves ignorant as well as poor, and who, incapable of appreciating the advantages of education, permit their children to sink into degradation, abject and painful. In no part of this country are the American population backward in the matter of schools and education. The schoolhouse appears everywhere, in the city and in the country, and every American father and mother are as determined to procure for their children the means of knowledge as the means of life. Our German element has the same characteristic. Coming, as most of our Teutonic emigrants do, from countries where the attendance of children upon school is compulsory, they readily fall in with our American ideas of education, and they are everywhere found to be among the most active and intelligent supporters of our public-school system. In fact, we have no element of population which is antagonistic or negligent in the matter, except the Hibernian element, which accumulates in our great cities. The question, then, is as to the adoption of effective means for inducing the lower class of Irish-American children to attend the public schools.

We have a superb school system in this City, maintained at a heavy expense to the citizens. It holds out the opportunity of free schooling to every child. The schoolhouses are excellently adapted for their purpose, and the teachers, almost universally, are well qualified for their work.

And yet we have a large percentage of children in the City who do not enjoy its benefits, and who are growing up in their ignorance to be men and women—unfitted for the duties of life and the duties of American citizenship.

It is a very serious matter. It deserves the inquiries which the Board have caused to be instituted. We trust they will deal patiently with the various questions that may be presented, and we shall look with interest for their report on the subject.

Progress of the Democratic War.

The fight about leaders for a disorganized party, goes on with undiminished warmth. We explained a few days ago what the *Citizen* had to say against Mr. BELMONT, in connection with the "foreign dictation" at his back. On Saturday our contemporary renewed the attack. We may give its chief points in a short form:

1. Mr. BELMONT, as the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS, is pledged to support laws "favorable only to bondholders." The Democrat proper wishes to put "bondholder and tax-payer in the same boat."

2. Mr. BELMONT is not identified with the interests of the American people. His bias is toward European and aristocratic institutions. Beware of foreign influence, said WASHINGTON. *Ergo*, beware of Mr. BELMONT.

3. Mr. BELMONT has done nothing to deserve his continuance in office.

4. Mr. BELMONT "deliberately and treasonably" betrayed the Democratic Party in 1868. The *Citizen* might say more, but it uses the "discreet seal of silence."

These are the counts of the indictment. In a family quarrel of this delicate nature, strangers may be spectators without offence, but we are not called upon to play the part of umpires. All we shall say is that the movement against Mr. BELMONT is evidently to be pressed to the "bitter end," whatever that may chance to be.

Pensions for Our Civil Service.

It has long been a deserved reproach to our American political system, that we discharge good and competent officers from the civil service solely on partisan grounds. We present this morning, however, some instances of a remarkable exception to this general rule. In these sketches of the *personnel* of the Departments, we find accounts of veterans who have for fifty or sixty years served the Government, and old men of eighty or ninety who have been actually carried to their desks to perform their routine duties.

Such sketches of the inner workings of our civil service will surprise most of our readers, who have looked upon the incoming of a new Administration as a pretty "clean sweep" of old incumbents, at least where the latter do not hold the political doctrines of the party in power. But it must be remembered that these instances of a long tenure of office are only *exceptions*, and their very prominence brings out more vividly the faults of the general system.

From these disclosures, it is very clear that we have a considerable class of officers in the civil service who grow old in the discharge of their duties, and are kept in them simply because it would be ungrateful to turn them out upon the world at so advanced an age to find new careers, and to begin the journey of life afresh. That the retention of faithful public servants purely from this cause makes the civil service efficient, will not be pretended. On the other hand, to give their livelihoods to younger and more active men would be inhuman. What we really need, therefore, is a system of pensions in the civil service, whereby veterans in this, as in the army and the navy, can be retired on half pay, or with such other provision as may, on examination, seem fit. This arrangement would secure energy and efficiency in official duties, and yet hold out to those who faithfully served us during many years the assurance that in their old age they will not be neglected by the country.

The New Land and Labor Agency.

The letter from Mr. ELIHU BURRITT, which we published yesterday, dispels many of the fears we have entertained with respect to the success of his new undertaking. Our readers may remember that the proposal is to found an agency for the purpose of facilitating the purchase and transfer of land between Americans and Englishman, to send out to this country domestic servants of good training and high character, and generally to act as a means of communication between people who have land or labor to sell or exchange.

That an institution of this kind is capable of doing good service no one can doubt. At present there are many thriving farmers in Great Britain who would be very glad to send their sons out to this country, and to buy land here and stock farms for them, but they are afraid to move. They do not know in what direction they had better look for a home such as they desire to secure. It may be that books could tell them, but English farmers do not read many books, and information circulates slowly in rural parts.

Again, they cannot afford to come over to this country to buy the land. They would like to be able to make the purchase at home. The new land agency would undertake to put the opportunity in their way. By applying at the office, fair and impartial information could be obtained, and the owner of the land and the inquirer for it would be, as it were, brought together.

We doubted whether the public on either side the Atlantic would have confidence in a project of this nature, unless some well-known man undertook the management of it. Mr. ELIHU BURRITT writes to say that he will personally superintend the agency, and no better guarantee for its good management could be desired. We further learn that it is not intended to make a great profit out of the affair—the charges will be fixed at such a rate as merely to render the agency self-supporting. Another objection we raised is partly obviated, though not entirely. If an intending purchaser of land finds that the property is not what was described to him he can recover the deposit money he has paid, less one-half per cent. Why should he lose a half per cent., seeing that he must in any event be the sufferer by the misdescription? Mr. BURRITT replies that he will receive a list of all the other farms in the State which happen to be for sale. The deduction from his deposit will not amount, on an average, to more than £3, so that, says Mr. BURRITT, "he will receive his money's worth in valuable information." Has Mr. BURRITT ever calculated how much information a farmer expects to receive for £3?

With regard to female servants, an experienced agent will meet them here, and look after their interests. Altogether, the plan promises well, and we repeat our former wish—that it may achieve every good object Mr. ELIHU BURRITT anticipates from it.

Street Ruffianism.

If the case of WILLIAM MADDEN, a young man who was shot down in Broadway last Thursday, "by mistake," does not convince the authorities that a severe exercise of the law is urgently called for, let them consider the following additional incidents of City life:

1. On Friday night, a quarrel broke out in a liquor saloon, and an officer of the Seventh Precinct was sent for to quell the disturbance. The citizens within objected to this interruption of their carousal, and one of them, JOHN MARTIN by name, snatched up a large knife and made a stab at the officer, who parried it so successfully that, as the reporter says, he "only" received a bad cut over the eye. The officer was probably of opinion that this was quite enough.

2. Early on the same morning Officer GARTLAN found a night-watchman asleep on one of the benches in Washington Parade Ground. GARTLAN determined to arouse the man, who turned out to be one PETER DASCH. Night-watchmen very frequently reckon it among their privileges to take a long sleep whenever they are so disposed and DASCH resented the officer's invasion of his liberties. He drew a six-barreled revolver from his pocket and threatened to shoot. The officer was quick enough to seize the weapon, and "after a severe scuffle, in which three buttons were torn from his coat and his watch-chain broken," GARTLAN managed to overcome the drowsy watchman and carry him off to the Station.

3. The third incident happened some distance off, but it is worth relating here, as an example of the general lawlessness which the constant repetition of street outrages invariably engenders. The scene is Portage City, Wis. A man named SPAIN quarreled with an acquaintance named BRITT. Without further ceremony, he took out a pistol and shot BRITT dead. He was so satisfied with the bravery of this act that he walked down the street flourishing his revolver, as one proud of a victory gallantly earned. But his fellow-citizens took a different view of his conduct. They set upon him, beat him unmercifully, and then as the excitement increased the dreaded cry, "Hang him!" arose. In a few moments the miserable assassin was dragged to a tree and there hurried from the world.

We do not propose to draw any comparisons between Portage City, Wis., and New-York. But street outrages have been more common here during the last few months than the quiet section of the public altogether approve. When lawful authority fails, we see shocking acts of violence done in the name of the law—as in Portage City. There was a talk here some time ago of appointing Vigilance Committees in certain quarters of the town. We are not reduced to that extremity, but something is needed to teach assassins that their six-barreled revolvers point surely to—the gallows. We need not seek for a remedy outside the pale of proper law and authority. When men shoot at others' let a terrible retribution fall upon them. Poor MADDEN was struck down in Broadway by HAMILTON without having given the least offence to his assailant. The like might have happened to any one of us. The man was taken red-handed in his crime. And now the public will wait with some interest to see what kind of justice will be dealt out to him.

The Boston *Advertiser* (official) has the following in relation to the rumor that Mr. SUMNER was to discuss the subject of our foreign relations at the approaching Republican State Convention in that State. It is a little Delphic, but we infer that, accidents excepted, the report from Washington was authentic:

"The report that Mr. SUMNER would address the State Convention at Worcester next week on our foreign relations, like the report of the 'private arrangement' between Mr. WILSON and General BUTLER, came from Washington, *and both may be explained by the dullness of the season in that quarter. If Mr. Sumner should accept the invitation* to preside at the Convention, we doubt not he would speak, as his custom is, upon national topics of the first importance. And even *if our foreign relations were in a condition to be benefited by elaborate public discussion, as they clearly are not*, there are subjects of still pressing importance at home, relating to reconstruction and the public faith, both of which are still assailed, and would of course command his attention. In the midst of the controversy whether the State constables are doing too much or too little, and whether lager beer should be sold over the counter or not, there is an apparent disposition to allow these weightier matters to go by default. The State Convention will afford Mr. SUMNER an opportunity to recall them to mind, which we should hope would not be lost."

TENNESSEE.

The Wretched Condition of the Finances—Resources and Expenses of the State—The Bonds—Repudiation Openly Advocated—Can the Bondholders Enforce their Collection in the Courts?—The Whig.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

The recent revolution in the political affairs of the State has led to much speculation concerning the disposition to be made of our immense State debt. With resources somewhat less than the tenth State in size and wealth in the Union, we have a State debt almost equal to that of the wealthy and populous Empire State, and only a trifle less than that of the great Mother of States. Since the war this indebtedness has increased from something over $16,000,000 to about the enormous sum of $40,000,000. The special report of Comptroller BLACKBURN, made to the adjourned session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, which met in December last, fixed the actual debt at $34,498,806 66. This he classifies as follows:

State bonds loaned railroad companies	$25,747,000
State debt proper	3,343,806
Turnpike and plank roads	525,000
Agricultural Bureau	30,000
Funding interest	4,895,000
Total	$34,540,806
Less amount refunded	42,000
Actual State debt	$34,498,806

Since the date of that report this sum has been increased considerably. First, by an act of the Legislature there is a standing appropriation of $10,000 per mile for superstructure to all railroads in process of construction. This sum can be drawn so soon as a given number of miles (ten, I believe,) is graded ready for ironing. Several roads are now building, and several hundred bonds have been issued since the date of the above report, which should be added thereto. Then there is the semi-annual interest, payable in July, still due, which amounts to $1,000,000 and over. I am informed on very reliable authority that there is no record in the Comptroller's or Treasurer's office at Nashville to show just how many bonds have been issued since Governor BROWNLOW's administration commenced. Irresponsible men were intrusted by him with blank bonds, to which the seal of the State was affixed, and no living being knows the number they signed and issued. Sworn witnesses deposed, before one of the Investigating Committees of the last Legislature, that one of BROWNLOW'S agents was found, some time ago, in one of the private banks of New-York, signing Tennessee bonds, which were furnished him in blank, with the seal of the State affixed. No perfect record has been kept by the officers at Nashville of the number of bonds issued, and I see no reason to doubt but that many were signed and issued without any authority. For this reason I stated at the outset that the exact amount of our debt is not known, and may be over $40,000,000. I should think this estimate not at all exaggerated.

Now what are the resources of the State which we have to meet this tremendous liability? The annual interest on the debt is $2,400,000. The annual expenses of the State are $900,000, which makes our yearly expenditures, $3,300,000. The aggregate value of property listed for taxation in 1868 was $206,053,369 69. The number of polls listed was 113,647. Including the taxes on privileges, litigation, &c., the entire revenue of the State for 1868 was $1,205,544 98. The estimated receipts from railroads in the bonds of the State (owing to default in payment of interest) is $877,642, which makes the annual revenue $2,094,806. Deducting this from the annual expenses and we have a yearly deficiency of $1,216,814.

REPUDIATION.

Under these circumstances the victors in the late election assume control of the State. They realize the embarrassments under which they labor, and in order to obtain relief, begin at once to propose desperate measures. Many of their leading men are open and avowed repudiators. They reason somewhat like this: "We have had no voice in creating the greater portion of this debt. It was incurred while we were disfranchised and had no rights but the right to pay enormous taxes. The men who were chief in the State Government, while this debt was created, were irresponsible, incapable and reckless rulers, and cared more for plundering the State than protecting the interests of the people. If we once recognize this debt as binding, we must provide for the payment of interest and its reduction. In order to do this, we will be compelled to increase the rate of taxation which is already burdensome, and to many, oppressive, and to do this will render our administration obnoxious and our tenure of office extremely uncertain." This course of reasoning can lead to but one result, and that is practical repudiation. And this reasoning is popular and will have its influence. As it applies to but one part of the debt, so I think it will affect but one portion of it. The same objections, urged against the validity of the new bonds, does not apply to the old bonds—which means all bonds issued prior to May, 1861—and I am therefore of the opinion that the old bonds will not in any way be repudiated. The new issue is something over $20,000,000. So far as there is any record of, it is classified as follows:

1. Bonds issued for the interest and debt matured during the late war	$4,912,000
2. Bonds issued in funding old debt matured since the war	1,000,000
3. Bonds issued in exchange for registered and defaced bonds	378,000
4. Bonds issued since the war to paying railroad companies, who do not ask to be relieved of the debt	4,470,000
5. Bonds issued to non-paying railroads	8,795,000
Total	$19,535,000

The bonds embraced in the third class were issued in exchange for some bonds which were returned as mutilated and defaced. New ones were issued in their stead, but I am informed that the defaced bonds cannot now be found, and it is believed they are also in circulation. The Legislature which is to meet next month will quietly dispose of these new bonds by refusing to make any appropriations for the payment of interest. This is, of course, practical repudiation, and is intended to have that effect. Very many responsible business men who would not favor or indorse open repudiation will accept this solution of the difficulty for the present, at least, with the hope that before many years the State can pay off all its paper without any oppressive taxation. Judging from the temper and sentiments of the leading men of the dominant party, and of the Press of the State, I think I can safely assure the holders of new Tennessee bonds that for ten years to come their coupons will be "past due." No interest will be paid, and their bonds will in effect be repudiated.

CAN THE STATE BE SUED BY THE BONDHOLDERS.

Men who profess to be wise in the law have said that the State of Tennessee could be sued upon her bonds and judgment recovered in the Supreme Court of the United States, and payment of the judgment be enforced. The Secretary of State, Mr. FLETCHER, advanced this idea, and I see that it has been generally accepted. This position is wrong for several reasons. In the first place, the State is sovereign, and cannot be sued without her consent. By the seventeenth section of article 1 of our Constitution it is provided that the State may be sued and may sue in such manner as the Legislature may provide. The Legislature, in 1858, passed an act, which is embodied in the Code, section 2,807, providing that the State could be sued by serving process upon the Attorney-General of the Circuit in which the suit was instituted; but by a recent statute this provision of the Code has been repealed, and there is now no means provided by which the State can be served with process. It is therefore impossible to sue it. But suppose she could be sued, and judgment should be obtained when the bonds mature, how could the judgment be satisfied? The Supreme Court of the United States would have no power to compel the Legislature of the State to levy taxes to satisfy such judgments. There is no property belonging to the State of any great value to be levied upon or sold. There is, then, no way provided by law to enforce the payment of this onerous debt. If the people of the State have determined to dishonor themselves and their posterity by such an act, I see no way to prevent it.

But holders of Tennessee bonds have been assured that they are secured as such holders by a lien upon the railroads of the State, in aid of which their bonds were issued. This I believe to be a doubtful question. By an act of the Legislature the State is vested with a lien upon the roads which accept of the State aid, but it is a serious question in law whether the holders of bonds, can by aid of a court of equity, be substituted to the lien of the State. The bonds contain nothing on their face which would warrant any such a claim on the part of the holder. The bonds are taken upon the credit of the State, and are not bought with any promise on their face, or in any other way, that they are secured by liens upon any railroad. This is a security the State exacts before she issues her bonds, but she offers her paper and pledges only her promise to pay as security. If the State, after a failure to pay to her bondholders, should attempt to enforce her lien on the roads, a Court might hold any judgment or decree she recovered as a judgment in trust for the benefit of her creditors. There might be some relief given by a court of equity, under such circumstances, if process could in any way be served upon the State; but such circumstances will hardly arise, and I fail to see how, with the law as it now exists, the holders of our State bonds have any equitable relief against our railroads. If such relief did exist, I question whether there are many of our roads that could be sold for anything like their cost of construction. We have, in East Tennessee, some roads which could not be sold to-day for one-third of the claim the State holds upon them. If the State or her creditors should attempt to sell the roads they would find they would realize but a portion of their claim.

As a correspondent of the TIMES, it has ever been my highest aim to furnish truthful and reliable information on Tennessee affairs. I have done this at times at the expense of the political party with which I have been identified, and have as often been personally assailed and abused for so doing.

In stating what I have above in reference to our State finances, I have desired only to give your readers the truth, for they are certainly entitled to this at my hands. It is not pleasant to reflect thus upon the faith and credit of the State, but facts are stubborn things and tell their own tale.

THE WHIG.

BROWNLOW has sold out his interest in the *Whig*, and, contrary to his published assurance that it passed into good Republican hands, its new editor was one of the most intolerant and violent Secessionists of this State. He is a minister of the Gospel, but will make an enterprising editor. I make this statement to show where BROWNLOW is drifting.

OMEGA.

The Swiss Colonists in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press & Times, Sept. 16.

Yesterday morning we received a call from Mr. JOHN HITZ, the Consul-General of Switzerland, who left Washington some days since to visit the new Swiss settlement in Grundy County, which covers a tract of 9,090 acres of land. The Consul is well pleased with the progress of the colonists and their general condition. The land on which they are located is good and well-timbered, producing an abundant growth of yellow pine, holly, laurel and other wood, which the Swiss carvers delight to work up into toys and useful domestic implements. Some of the colonists are in easy circumstances, and will go liberally into stock-raising and grape-growing. They are much pleased with the climate and romantic landscape around them, which is in many respects a reproduction of the sylvan and mountain scenery of their native land. The land was bought for fifty cents an acre, and is within twelve miles of Tracy City. Of course they have access to coal and water power enough to turn all the machinery that will be wanted in this State for fifty years to come. The Consul does not think it advisable to settle these colonists in large bodies, as that would tend to cultivate a spirit of clannishness among them, and prevent them from becoming assimilated to the people of the State, which he regards as essential to their welfare. One fact we regard as deserving special consideration: the colonists set apart two days in each week to working on the main road through their settlement. The road is in charge of a regular engineer. If proper means were used ten thousand of these thrifty, ingenious, peaceable people could be settled on the cheap lands on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad in the next twelve months. But the land will probably lie idle, wild and unproductive, for want of tact and enterprise in bringing it into market.

Fessenden and Rawlins.

A telegram to the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following extract from the brief address delivered by Ex-Secretary SEWARD at the reception tendered him in Portland, Oregon, on the evening of the 9th inst.:

"It cannot be out of place for me to express my sympathy with you and all true citizens of the Republic in the loss it has sustained in the premature death of General RAWLINS, Secretary of War. Distinguished by honorable and very efficient services in the recent civil war, he had only just entered upon what promised to be an equally brilliant and useful civil career.

At the very moment of entering the hall I have heard the sad news of the death of WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN. Long my compatriot in the Senate of the United States in a period of public distraction, and in the Cabinet during the fiercest fires of civil war; distinguished in both capacities by rare abilities and wisdom, he has died with the even nobler distinction of being unswervingly just. If there is one wish at this moment I cherish more than any other, it is that the intercourse between the States of this Union, so intimately connected with each other, may henceforth be conducted with the moderation, harmony and mutual affection which is so important to the welfare and happiness of all; and the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations may continue to be conducted with that degree of dignity and justice which is required for the advancement of civilization throughout the world."

The Blockaded Southern Ports—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement is made in your Sunday morning edition that the railroads running to Nashville, Memphis and Humboldt are blockaded with freights. Please state that this does not apply to the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway. There is no blockade of freights on this line.

C. E. EVANS,
General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1869.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The End of the Carlist Movement—Clemency of the Regent—Prim's Departure—Admiral Topete—Episcopal Resistance to Government Measures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

Great satisfaction was felt throughout Spain last week when it became known that the Regent had yielded to the extraordinary pressure put upon him by all classes of society, and commuted the sentence of death which had been passed upon three Carlist leaders by the Council of War at Leon, one of them being the Canon MILLO. A few hours more and these unhappy men would have been in eternity. Indeed, the Canon had a very narrow escape; for at the moment his reprieve arrived he was in the chapel, performing his expiatory devotions previous to the carrying out of the sentence. The Carlist leader, POLO, is still untried, doubtless by design. The most extraordinary efforts have been put forth to save him. Deputation after deputation has waited upon PRIM and SERRANO. The Republicans, with General PIERRAD at their head, went at 10 at night to PRIM's house to implore him not to allow POLO to be shot. Last of all POLO's wife, said to be a sister of Mme. CABRERA, came to Madrid, and threw herself, like Niobe, all in tears, at the feet of the "two men of the situation," imploring clemency. Not content with this, she waited upon the Countess DE REUS and the Duchess DE LA TORRE, and procured their all-powerful influence with their husbands in her favor. The result of these efforts was that by some technicality, easily found when there is an object in view, POLO's trial was delayed until such time as the decision to commute the sentence on MILLO and his two fellow-prisoners might afford the excuse for sparing POLO. No one has found fault with the irregularity, for all are pleased that more blood has not been shed over this wickedly silly Carlist business. I am sorry to say Count MILLO does not seem to be as grateful as he ought, for a letter of his, nominally of thanks, is so full of Carlist bombast and defiance that its hypocrisy is evident to all. The Carlist movement lasted hardly a month, and resulted, as I told your readers it would, in entire failure. It woke no echo in the hearts of the people; indeed, it was an insult to the country to preach to it of "legitimacy," as did those who used it as the watchword of Don CARLOS. The day is gone by, not for Spain only, but for most other countries in Europe, when any recognition is likely to be made of the doctrine of "legitimacy" or "Divine right." A circular from Marshal PRIM was published in the *Gazette* last week, conveying the Regent's thanks to all who had contributed to put down the Carlist insurrection. The papers now and then tell us of small bands appearing here and there, but they are always "in flight, or on their way, to the mountain fastnesses." From Paris and Bayonne, however, we are threatened with a renewal of the attempt, and this time led by Don CARLOS himself and CABRERA, it being said that the differences between the two have been made up. Those who know Don CARLOS believe him fool enough for anything, but those who know the old Carlist General CABRERA are satisfied that he has too much sense and military judgment to risk his reputation and his life unless he sees at least a reasonable probability of success.

The best proof that the Government considers the Carlists crushed entirely is the departure of Marshal PRIM and his family for France. His health has broken down; indeed, who could wonder at it, considering the excitement and the labors he has gone through for the last twelve months, and the responsibilities of parliamentary life, for which he is little fitted, and which, therefore, tell all the more upon him? He has gone to take the waters of Vichy. He will need all the strength he can pick up to fit him for the next session of the Cortes, which commences this day month. It bids fair to exceed in excitement and difficulty the sessions lately concluded. First of all he will have to come prepared to account for the blood he has so unnecessarily caused to be shed. On his head will fall the responsibility of the arbitrary revival of the cruel and obsolete martial law of April 21, 1821, with its councils of war and summary executions. Then his own circular to the military authorities ordering wholesale murders like that committed by the butcher CASALIS, near Barcelona, will have to be explained, as well as his indorsement of the bloody deed of that inhuman monster by promoting him from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel for his "bravery." There is, moreover, the question of the Bishops, on which his present Ministry are so divided that they have merely adjourned its settlement to enable him to take his holiday. After that will come the question of the throne, for it must either be filled or be put away in the National Museum for the young Republicans of the future, when they are showing MACAULAY's New-Zealander over the curiosities of the place.

PRIM'S DEPARTURE.

I witnessed PRIM's departure from the railroad depot, and could tell plenty about the crowd of Ministers, Generals and toadies of every description who went to "see him off," and how PRIM looked sickly and sad, and Mme. PRIM and the little PRIMS content and joyous, and how they filled the gilded chamber at the depot, once sacred to Queen ISABELLA and her family only, and which SERRANO refused to use when he went down to La Grange. PRIM passed by Paris, and stayed just long enough to be refused an audience by the Emperor, whom he was very anxious to see on business connected with the Spanish throne. Being a very silent and taciturn man, PRIM told no one of his intention to visit Paris, but the secret leaked out the day before he started. Some said his object was to consult the faculty as to his shattered health, others that it was to see the Ex-Queen and arrange a little game for the sovereignty of the Prince of the Asturias, ALFONSO, while others affirmed it was to see NAPOLEON in person, and take his views as to the future of that part of Africa which the French say begins at the Pyrenees. He himself said nothing, and so everybody was left to the enjoyment of his own conjectures on the subject. On arrival at Paris he was met by Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador, and numbers of friends. The next day he was honored with a grand banquet by his Spanish friends, and then he departed for Vichy, without seeing the Emperor! The telegraphic agency, FABRA, stated in a dispatch to Madrid that the interview was not refused, but simply adjourned, "till the complete restoration of the Emperor to health." Some of the Madrid papers have since confirmed this version of the matter, but one of them remarks, it differed little from a refusal, for the Emperor's complaint being incurable, it was tantamount to putting him off to the Greek Kalends. The *Puente de Alcolea*, however, boldly asserts he *did* have an interview, in which, seeing the evident state of suffering of the Emperor, General PRIM, with the courtesy of a true gentleman himself suggested its adjournment to a future day, and the Emperor thanked him for his consideration and desired him to return to Paris on his way back from Vichy. Some of the papers comment severely on the failure to hold any interview at all, and attribute it to NAPOLEON's friendship for the Ex-Queen and his animosity for the revolution, which is likely to bring the Republic a little too close to him to be pleasant or safe. Others attribute it to the fact that the Emperor has never forgiven PRIM for withdrawing the Spanish contingent from Mexico when the British commander set the example and refused to be a party to NAP's "little game" in the New World!

ADMIRAL TOPETE.

During PRIM's absence the duties of the Ministry of War are to be discharged by Admiral TOPETE, who, by the way, declined the rank of Rear-Admiral, which PRIM conferred upon him when acting temporarily as Minister of Marine, while TOPETE went down to the review of the Spanish fleet at Barcelona. TOPETE is much praised for this. He is about the only one of the prominent men of Spain who is firm in his resolve not to profit personally by the revolution. If he were not quite such a Montpensierist, and quite such a bigot as regards religion, he would be a more useful man than he is in the present Ministry. He is possessed of many great and noble qualities, and they go far toward palliating his shortcomings and peculiarities. But for him there would have been no revolution, and but little patriotism to boast of among the crew who are now trying to navigate the Spanish ship of State. It is to TOPETE that the Bishops, who delayed to answer and refused to obey the present decree of the Minister of Grace and Justice, owe the permission that has been accorded them to reconsider the matter and purge themselves of their obstinacy. He stoutly opposed Minister ZORRILLA, at the last sitting of the Ministers in council, in a motion brought forward to punish them for their contumacy. SILOELA and ARDANAZ supported TOPETE, while the rest of the Ministry, including PRIM himself, advocated the severest measures. They fought it out till the small hours of the morning, and then by mutual consent let the matter drop to enable PRIM to get away, which he did the same afternoon. Thus the crisis was temporarily adjourned, but is sure to be renewed when he returns.

The respite thus granted has been made use of by all the Bishops. Replies have been received from every one of them, including those who at first treated with contempt the measure in question. It will be borne in mind that the decree ordered the Bishops to report at once to the Minister of Grace and Justice, whether any and what ecclesiastics had taken part in the Carlist movement, and what measures, canonical or otherwise, they, the Bishops, had adopted in regard to these ecclesiastics, so as to counteract the scandal they had occasioned in the Church! Also to issue, within the peremptory term of eight days, a pastoral letter enjoining peace and obedience to the constituted authorities, on the part of all their diocesans, and to send a copy of the same immediately to the Minister of Grace and Justice, and finally to revoke the preaching and confessing licenses of such priests as had actually taken the field in the Carlist cause, or were notoriously "disaffected to the constituted authorities." It was a hard pill for the Bishops to swallow. A few of the more complaisant of them lost no time in answering the decree and issuing the pastoral, but the bulk made no sign till the eight days were up, and then some of them sent the most evasive and even defiant replies, denying the right of the civil power to interfere with them at all, and refusing to issue any pastoral or to give any information whatever. Of these possibly the worst is that of the Bishop of Tarasona, who, in a long letter plentifully interlarded with Latin quotations, argues the sacredness of the priestly office, and the absence of all right of the Government to dictate to the Church; flings in the teeth of the Minister the fact that the clergy are ten months behindhand in receiving their dotation from the State; and winds up by refusing to become an "informer" or to bring to the knowledge of the Government any canonical measures he may see fit to adopt, denying at the same time the urgency of issuing a pastoral, which he says he will only do when he deems such a measure proper.

Another saucy epistle was that of the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago, who is a deputy to the Cortes. The Bishop of Jaen (another Cortes deputy) ignores the Minister of Grace and Justice altogether and writes a short epistle to the Regent, the gist of which is a refusal, as he owns no other authority in Church matters than the Pope of Rome! The Bishop of Osma snubs the Minister of Grace and Justice by addressing the Regent direct, whom he styles "Señor of all my respect," (*Señor de todo mi respeto.*) Three other equally defiant replies have been received, and the whole seven have been handed to the Supreme Tribunal of Justice to see if their authors cannot be punished. My own opinion is that when the Cortes meet, this action of the Bishop will go very far to strengthen the hands of the Anti-State-Church Party.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Concerning Napoleon's Health.

Paris (Sept. 5) Correspondence Morning Star.

The *Journal Officiel* is mute on the subject of the Emperor's health. Some of the papers inquire the reason of His Majesty being reported as daily engaged in transacting business with M. PIETRI. The evening of Friday turned out cold and damp, and in Paris the remark was frequently made that it was unlikely the Emperor would be allowed by his physicians to meet the Empress at the private *terminus* in the Park of St. Cloud on her arrival at 8 or 9 o'clock. The Emperor was not permitted to quit his apartment. It is said that his son remained till midnight with his father engaged in relating the episodes of his first voyage with so much animation that the night of Friday was more than usually agitated and restless for the invalid, who, in consequence, rose yesterday at a later hour than on the preceding day. The project of visiting Châlons is definitively abandoned. Dr. CORVISART, however, asserts that there is a certain return toward strength, and that the convalescence is an undisputed fact. Our weather is most unfavorable, and cannot fail to have a depressing effect on the Emperor. The only anecdote which can be authenticated as marking a cheerful tone of mind in the invalid is that, while M. CONTI was reading the various comments in the daily papers on his health, His Majesty exclaimed: "Why, I shall soon be as popular as Mlle. SCHNEIDER!"

The Amnesty—Letter from M. Ledru Rollin.

To the Editor of the Réveil.

MA DEAR FRIEND ......: Yes, in point of law, I may return to France; but between law and fact there exists the same gulf as ever. As regards facts, I can vouch for this one, that as soon as the amnesty was signed an order was sent to the outposts to arrest me on my arrival. I was to be detained until my alleged accomplices could arrive from Cayenne for the purpose of identifying me. The whole of the Press might have stormed at this, but there would have been no answering this strictly juridical remark, "LEDRU ROLLIN denies—the others affirm—the truth can only be elicited by bringing them together." To submit to Imperial justice would have caused me a pang; but if an ordinary imprisonment had been all that I ran the risk of, I would not have hesitated. But you know, alas! what time the voyage to Cayenne and back takes up, especially when there is an animus in the matter. It is a question of many long months. And I confess that, in presence of an eventuality considered by all as certain, the *quasi* certainty of indefinite confinement within the four walls of a prison does not appear to me a tempting prospect. What, however, I wish to make plain is the difference between theory and practice, between right and might, so that the public should not run away with the idea that I am absolutely free to return, and that I do not choose to do so. Having always entertained the idea that my duty is to be in Paris among you all who are fighting the good fight without a truce, I should be sorry if my old comrades, and especially those honest workmen who have latterly given me so many proofs of their sympathy, should think that I delight in being a refugee. I respect the scruples of those who remain away from the sphere of action, but those scruples I have never been able to share. Yours, cordially,

LONDON, Aug. 31. LEDRU ROLLIN.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Light Wanted by Dr. Cumming.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: We are invited, as stated by Sir GEORGE BOWYER, to receive light from the Council about to be held at Rome. Even "M. A." goes thus far. It may save time and trouble if I indicate in your columns, which the assembling Prelates are sure to read, a series of grave difficulties on which I anxiously desire that the Council would shed light. When Archbishop MANNING, the Marquis of BUTE and other eminent converts were received into the Church of Rome, they, in common with all converts, accepted and repeated, while kneeling before the Bishop or priest, the well-known creed of PIUS IV, drawn up in 1564, as the confession of their faith.

The articles on which I desire to have light are as follows:

1. "I most firmly admit and embrace apostolic and ecclesiastical traditions." It would, of course, be absurd to require a convert to admit and embrace things of which he is ignorant. May I, therefore, respectfully beg of the Council to recite and publish these traditions? This has not been done.

2. "I will never take and interpret the Scriptures unless according to that sense which the Church has held and does hold." The Church has not set forth what this article would lead us to expect—an infallible sense of any one chapter of the Bible. I must, therefore, beg of the Council to let us have this sense. Till the Church does so, no reader of the Bible can interpret a single text without "incurring the wrath of the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul."

3. All converts declare also that they "will not interpret the Scriptures otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers." Few Roman Catholics are able to give a list of the Fathers from POLYCARP and IGNATIUS down to St. BERNARD, who was the last of the Fathers, and lived in the twelfth century. But, as the Fathers confessedly very often contradict each other, and one Father occasionally contradicts himself, Roman Catholics are prevented from attaching any meaning to most important passages of Scripture. For instance, Cardinal BELLARMINE shows that the Fathers hold conflicting opinions on every clause of the Lord's Prayer, and in consequence no Roman Catholic understands or can interpret the Lord's Prayer. There are also many spurious works ascribed to the Fathers. The Breviary, for instance, contains a sermon there said to be Augustine's, in which the Virgin Mary is called "our only hope." This the Benedictine editor has shown to be spurious, it having been written long subsequent to the age of Augustine. I would respectfully entreat the Council to set forth an authentic and reliable edition of the works of the Fathers.

4. In this same creed all converts declare it as an article of faith that the Church of Rome "is the Mother and Mistress of all Churches." It would greatly oblige if the Council would explain in what way or sense the Church of Rome is the mother of the Greek Church, and where we can lay our hand on the charter or deed in which she is thus divinely constituted. If there be such tradition, let it be cited and shown to be apostolical.

5. All converts, in reciting this creed, "promise and swear true obedience to PIUS IX., as the successor of St. Peter." Now, let me invite the Council to inform us outside heretics where and by whom Christians were taught in the apostolic age to swear to obey St. Peter, and where and when St. Peter called himself the "Vicar of Christ," and "head of the Church universal." May I also beg of the Council to set forth some authentic evidence that Peter lived and died in Rome, that the present Pope is his lineal successor, that Peter's prerogatives were entailed on the Bishop of Rome, and that at any time during the first five centuries the Bishops of Rome received ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Church? This is the more necessary because the Popes during many years supported this claim by decretals now held by learned Roman Catholics to be forgeries.

6. The Council of Trent has decreed infallibly that the apocryphal books of Tobit, Judith, Baruch, and the Maccabees are sacred and canonical. Now, as the Church interprets according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers, let me entreat the Council to explain to Christendom why Melito, A. D. 177, does not receive one of them; why Origen, A. D. 200, rejects them all; why Athanasius rejects all except Baruch; why Epiphanius, A. D. 368, rejects all; why Gregory Nazianzen, A. D. 370, does not receive one of them; why Jerome rejects all; and lastly, why Pope Gregory the Great, being infallible, rejects the Maccabees, while Pope Pius IX., no less infallible, receives them as inspired and canonical.

7. I would also beg the Council—if permitted, *viva voce*; if not, in your columns—to inform me if the Psalter of Bonaventure has been renounced or placed in the Index.

This canonized cardinal, who has the honor of a special collect in the Missal, cancels "Lord" or "God" in each of the Psalms of David, and instead writes "Mary," or "Virgin," or "our Lady." Thus, our 95th Psalm runs, "O come let us sing unto our Lady, let us rejoice in the Virgin who brings us salvation." Our 51st Psalm is rendered, "Have mercy upon me, O Mary, and according to thy compassions cleanse me from all my sins." Our 110th Psalm is given thus: "My Lord said unto my Lady, Sit thou on my right hand," &c.

This work also contains the *Te Deum* addressed to the Virgin, "We praise thee, O Mary, we acknowledge thee to be the Virgin; all the earth doth worship thee, the spouse of the Eternal," &c.

There is likewise a new creed beginning "Whoever wishes to be saved ought above all things to have a firm faith concerning the Virgin Mary."

This work I possess in Italian, French and Latin; the Italian bearing the *imprimatur* of "the Vicar and Master of the Palace," as enjoined by the fifth Lateran. *The Glories of Mary*, issued by the Redemptorists, and approved by the late Cardinal WISEMAN, contains many extracts from this psalter. As every Roman Catholic prays in Missal and Breviary on the 14th day of July, that "BONAVENTURE, whom they had as teacher on earth, they may have as intercessor in Heaven," I think I may fairly request information from the Council whether this worship is "catholic" and proper.

8. I also find that the Council of Nice put forth, A. D. 325, a creed commonly called the Nicene. It was slightly altered by the Constantinopolitan Council, A. D. 381. Now, the Council of Ephesus, A. D. 438, enacted the following infallible decree: "If anyone shall dare to compose any other creed or adduce or present it to those who are willing to be converted to the knowledge of the truth, either from heathenism or Judaism, or any heresy whatever, such persons, if bishops, shall be deprived of their episcopal office, and if clergy, of the clerical." But every Roman Catholic prelate or priest, on receiving a convert from Protestantism, compels him to kneel and repeat the creed of PIUS IV., enacted in 1564, one-half of which consists of new articles not contained in the creed of Nice.

Surely light is required on the seeming collision between two infallible powers.

These are a few of the grave and weighty subjects which, if allowed to address the Council, I shall beg light. But in case I receive no reply to my inquiries addressed to the highest authority, I think it convenient and in no way open to objection, to give the assembling Fathers an outline of those things on which I earnestly desire light in columns everywhere read.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CUMMING.

THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

Three Human Skeletons Found Beneath a House in Missouri—Possible Victims of the Kansas Troubles.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Sept. 15.

Early in the Summer three human skeletons were found under a house at Parkville, Mo., under the following circumstances: A boy, son of the persons residing in the house, had borrowed an ax of a neighbor, which, instead of returning, he placed under a rock forming part of the wall of the building. Sometime after, being asked by the neighbor what he had done with the ax, he told him where he had placed it. On going to the spot and rolling away the stone to obtain the ax, a human skull was brought to light. Further investigation by digging resulted in the startling discovery of three human skeletons of men only covered with a slight depth of earth. The teeth of one was found to be filled with gold fillings, proving that the skeletons belonged to white persons.

The excitement occasioned by so horrible a discovery was intense, and only recently had it subsided. And now a fresh horror is added by a discovery which may serve as a key to the terrible secret.

On Monday last a little girl, daughter of the family at present residing in the house, went to a closet to hang up some clothing. Instead of coming out backward, as almost everybody would, and as undoubtedly a great many had done who had visited the closet perhaps a hundred times, she turned around in the narrow closet and started to walk forward, and thus out of it, when her attention was attracted by some writing on the wall before her, (which, for the reasons above stated, had escaped the notice of those who had previously visited the closet.) Calling the attention of the family to it, they were horrified to find the following:

JOHN BRINK, California, Missouri. Should I not get away with my life will some one report me to Dr. M. COTTER, California, Missouri. They are trying to murder us.

FEB. 2, 1857.

Undoubtedly this has a connection with the bodies under the building, and may lead to some development which will show that murder was committed, and that one of the skeletons found was that of the writer of the above, and the others of companions who he indicates were with him.

The idea occurs to us that these men may have been "Free States men" either on their way to, or kidnapped from Kansas in 1857, and killed by "border ruffians." But speculations are needless, for many theories might be advanced and none of them be correct.

The house in 1857 stood, isolated from all others, upon a hill. Now other buildings surround it, and the hill is graded down. But at the time indicated by the writing discovered in the closet, the building was so far removed from the others that a foul murder could have been done without alarming any of the neighborhood. The proprietor of the house at that time is still living in the country, but many different families have since lived in it. This man, it is stated, was then considered an upright man, and although suspicion must now point very strongly toward him, the people of that section do not think it possible that he is the murderer.

Whittier's Tribute to Humboldt.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 18.

The following eloquent tribute to the genius and character of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, by JOHN G. WHITTIER, was sent to the Chairman of the Centennial Anniversary, and was laid before the delegates and invited guests at their evening reception:

AMESBURY, 9th mo., 6th, 1869.

To R. C. Waterston, Jeffries Wyman, N. B. Shurtleff, &c., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I fear I shall not be able to be present at the centennial celebration of the birth of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, to which you invite me, but I cannot let the occasion pass without expressing my entire sympathy with the object of the society which you represent. There is little danger of overestimating the worth of such a man as HUMBOLDT, whose reputation, outgrowing the limits of nationality and breaking down distinctions of race and language, has become universally acclimated, the common property of Science, Civilization and Human Progress.

What most impresses me, in contemplating his life and character, is their symmetry and rounded completeness. He was not exceptionally great in one direction only; wherever you touched him you felt the firm muscle of his intellectual strength. He saw all sides with cosmical appreciation. His mind, like the wheels of Ezekiel's vision, was "full of eyes round about." He had a broad, generous nature, and neither art, nor science, nor philosophy, could overlay and smother his humanity. The profoundest of all students of the laws of the universe, he was never indifferent to the welfare of his fellow men. He hated all slavery, mental, spiritual, physical. He was only intolerant of intolerance. His generous and hearty interest in the cause of freedom in the United States can never be forgotten by those of us who, in dark and evil days, were cheered by his approval and sympathy.

Doubtless it is not well to set up human idols. But, while judging severely of wasted and dishonored lives, it surely becomes us to cherish gratefully and reverently those marked by noble aims and honorable achievement.

Honor, then, to the great German, and let a common admiration of the flower and consummation of Teutonic genius and culture serve to unite in closer brotherhood his countrymen and ours.

Very truly your friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

LA SONNAMBULA AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

Operas, like human beings, do not always please in proportion to their real worth. It would, perhaps, be going too far to extend the comparison, and say that operas are sometimes loved for their weaknesses and condemned for their merits. Such a saying, for all its smart paradox, might smack too much of the common but superficial judgment that looks to the qualities of the head, but takes no account of those of the heart. It is, however, certain that as, with most other human products, there is such a thing as luck attending musical compositions, for the work that falls flat in one city often meets with great success in another. And this is even true of the same city at different times; so that failure in it at one period has been followed by a triumph at another. There are happy moments, and well-adapted artists, and enthusiasm growing out of particular circumstances, and other accidents that serve to evoke exceptional and not always deserved popularity and fame. "Masaniello" and "William Tell," for instance, in moments of patriotic excitement thus become greater than in others, the extraordinary powers of BRAHAM made several operas famous that are now forgotten, and the elaborate histrionic genius of MACREADY made of "Werner" what BYRON did not usually try to make his dramas, a successful acting play. Sometimes, again, there are combinations of circumstances that make a work locally famous, possibly to the surprise of all the world beside. If you take a middle-aged Bostonian—and you will not have much difficulty in finding him anywhere and at any time—and he has a liking for opera—which is almost inevitable, he will tell you that "Ernani" is one of the greatest lyric productions ever composed. On inquiry into the occasion of an opinion that may seem to you rather exaggerated, you will discover that somewhere near a score of years ago music-loving Boston was hungering and thirsting for Italian opera; that when the unsatisfied craving was at its height a certain troupe appeared whereof four artists—TRUFFI, BENEDETTI, ROSSI and BENEDANTANO—happened to be curiously well suited in the parts of *Elvira*, *Ernani*, *Carlo Quinto* and *Silva*; that the opera was nicely put upon the stage in a very pretty little theatre, and that Mr. MAX MARETZEK was in those salad days a vivacious and inspiriting conductor; and that thereupon Boston became "Ernani" mad and swears by it to this day. We would not depreciate Signor VERDI's noisy masterpiece, having indeed a high estimate of its beauty, but it is pretty certain that neither London nor Paris, or either of the Italian capitals, ever rated "Ernani" at the current appraisal of the American modern Athens.

Now the "Sonnambula" has a hold on popular regard, which, with æsthetic differences, is somewhat akin. Its hold is deeper, for it reaches down to the affections, and wider, for it extends to both Europe and America. But it is similar to that we have described in so far as it is palpably greater than its intrinsic merits deserve, and that this has been brought about by exceptional causes. The liquid sweetness of the melodies, the touching simplicity of the situations, the universal character of the interest all must admit as they do the romantic sensualism of "Ernani," its richness of instrumentation, the picturesque splendor of its groupings, the massive resonance of its climaxes, its dismal and lurid story and its tragic catastrophe. Yet measured with other works, and by critical tests, both operas rank higher, at least in certain chosen places, than their desert. We have mentioned reasons for the fortune of "Ernani;" it is hardly needful to give them for the wider love that is felt for the "Sonnambula." Perhaps the mention of two names will convey explanation enough—two names very dear to the playgoers of the generation which is passing away, and to the sound of which even the playgoers of to-day listen with interest. We mean, of course, those of MALIBRAN and Mrs. WOOD. These two singers—the latter in our own country, the former in Europe, but more particularly in England—made the part of *Amina* famous. They both not only touched but struck with a master hand the profoundest chords of human sympathy and affection. They brought the story of the artless village girl, enmeshed in the web of apparent guilt by mere psychological accident, straight home to every heart and every fireside. Both women had lovely voices, both were overrunning with feeling, both possessed uncommon dramatic power; both carried their audiences, as it were, in their hand clear to the end, until with the upgushing "*Ah non giunge*"—for all the world like the carol of a skylark set free from its cage—the pits of Drury Lane and the old Park went down on their knees to them and have remained there, metaphorically speaking, ever since. And thus it happens that, with the help, too, of other clustering associations dear to the public heart, BELLINI's simple little pastoral has enjoyed exceptional success, and that whenever it is acted there are always a great many people delighted to revive tender recollections, and, perhaps, to live over again in fancy the love passages of their youth.

We alluded yesterday in brief terms to the promising first appearance of Miss ROSE HERSEE in this opera at the French Theatre on Saturday night, and were happy to be able to speak in commendation. The young lady has much in her favor. Youth, good training, a nature apparently mobile and susceptible, a dark, expressive eye, a profusion of fair hair, and a manner which is winning without being familiar or meretricious, are very good aids to the indispensable first requisite of a fine voice, for gaining success in *Amina*. Miss HERSEE's organ is a pure, sweet soprano, not very extensive in register, but full, even, and generally flexible. She has been well taught, and nature or art, or both, have given her not a little brilliancy of execution. Her singing is characterized by much neatness and finish; and she has successfully tided over the critical time when these accomplishments, once acquired, are apt to impart constraint or a lack of abandon. Of this latter she has not always enough. There are scenes when more of it would add greatly to the effect. Notably is this the case in the more trying passages with *Elvino* and in the *eclaircissement* at the end of the opera. But Miss HERSEE is obviously not an old actress. She is far from being a novice or from giving the impression of a novice, and she has at command a certain rustic quaintness and *naiveté* admirably suited to the character of *Amina*. But she is not yet a thorough mistress of stage arts, and so has something to learn. As a matter of detail, for example, she does not shrink as if appalled by the earnestness or intensity of *Elvino* in his chief *scena*, just before the words, "Do not fear, I will not harm thee;" yet only such action on her part gives any significance to what he says. Her embraces of her lover are moreover too conventional; her action here lacks freedom and spontaneity. Miss HERSEE need not fear to trust herself in these matters. Her acquisitions, both histrionic and vocal, are quite substantial enough to carry her safely through. It is fair to say that she deserved and had much sympathy from her audience on Saturday in the infliction of some very awkward stage waits and misunderstandings between chorus and orchestra at the crises of her most important scenes. This should not occur again, and we trust that to-morrow night, when the opera is to be repeated, such embarassments will be provided for and avoided.

Mr. CASTLE, the *Elvino* of the occasion, is a good singer and an acceptable actor. On Saturday his smooth and telling voice was a little out of tune at times—not as delicate or momentous times—and a trifle more fire would improve his acting. His bearing, however, is agreeably distinguished from that of most tenors in being alike manly and modest, and there is a conscientiousness about everything he does which is decidedly pleasing. His best passages were warmly applauded by the audience, and they deserved to be. Mr. CAMPBELL makes an effective *Count Rodolpho*. A little more graciousness of manner than he gives him would not be amiss, since a nobleman and gentleman, always surrounded, so far as we see him, by his inferiors, would be, if anything, urbane. His acting is notwithstanding unrestrained, and his superb voice would make ample amends for more than the trifling drawback we have named. He sang "Vi Ravviso," or "As I View Now," to the immense satisfaction of the public, with whom he is certainly a great favorite. The gentleman who acts *Alessio* would do well to moderate his flashes of humor, which are a little too commonplace to be in keeping with the rest of the performance, and which will light it up quite enough if more sparingly bestowed. The orchestra and chorus are numerous and good, but between them they managed several unpleasant botches on Saturday, which, if repeated, will prove mischievous. Taken altogether, largely of course in consequence of the decided success of Miss HERSEE and the painstaking support of the old favorites, this performance of the "Sonnambula" was a very satisfactory one; and this, when we bear in mind old recollections, is saying very much indeed.

The Theatres this Evening.

The first appearance of Miss BATEMAN will be effected at Booth's this evening, in "Leah." The burlesque of "Rip Van Winkle" will be acted for the first time at Wood's Museum. Mr. JEFFERSON will perform in the original play of that name at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her associate *artistes* are to sing in "The Bohemian Girl" at the Theatre Francais. Mr. HERMANN continues his remarkable prestidigitatorial entertainments at the Academy. Elsewhere there will be no change of moment.

INCIDENTALS.

The Republicans of Marion county, W. Va., have nominated Ex-Governor PEIRPOINT for the House of Delegates.

A call is published for a People's State Convention in St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, Oct. 7, to nominate State officers, "by the election of whom the people may rebuke the abuses of party management and reform the administration of the State affairs."

Full returns from Kennebec County, Maine, elect the Republican candidate for State Senator by 59 majority. In Aroostook County, where railroad questions entered into the contest, the Democratic candidate is elected.

Mobile is getting up a petition to Congress for the removal of obstructions in its harbor and the reëstablishment of light-houses.

Hon. THOMAS C. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, would like to go back to the United States Senate, but he finds rivals in the persons of Governor STEVENSON, R. H. STANTON, JOHN G. CARLISLE, who is a young man, Congressman GOLLADAY, who advocates repudiation, OSCAR TURNER, General PRESTON and many others, of whom the most noted is JESSE D. BRIGHT, who long since found Indiana uncongenial and sought kindred spirits in Kentucky.

It is reported that the drought in Virginia has induced many negroes to emigrate to Tennessee.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* appeals to the cotton manufacturers of the world to offer a reward of $100,000 for the discovery of some means of destroying the cotton worm.

Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has renominated Chief Justice JOHN APPLETON and Associate Justice JONATHAN G. DICKERSON of the Supreme Court of that State.

The Prohibitory law went into force in Massachusetts on the 1st of July last. Since that time the State Police have instituted 1,808 prosecutions, including seizures. The amount of fines paid up during the present year on the prosecutions of the State Police is $74,703.

The Rochester *Union* of Saturday evening reports that Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH was so much better on that day, that he might be said to be out of danger.

A call is issued for the Massachusetts Labor Reform State Convention in Boston on the 28th inst., to nominate a State ticket. All legal voters, without regard to past party affiliations, who are in favor of forming an independent political party, to be known as the Labor Reform Party, are invited to send delegates.

Ex-President JOHNSON has been invited to address the Democrats of Atlanta, Ga.

The Boston tailors threaten a strike. None of the master tailors on Washington-street will accede to their demand for an increased scale of prices.

The San Francisco merchants are considering the propriety of settling time sales of goods by note. Their plan has been to sell goods on account, payment being made on steamer days, but as these have changed, and the merchants have been brought into competition with those of the Mississippi Valley, the system has been cumbersome and unprofitable.

The valuable library of Rev. Dr. SEARS, late President of Brown University, is to be sold at auction in Boston.

The Catholic priest in New Ulm, Minn., has brought a suit against some members of his congregation for slander, laying his damages at $20,000.

Captain E. B. WOOD, of Detroit, is rapidly recovering from the shock of paralysis by which he was prostrated on Thursday morning.

Oregon sends three delegates to the National Capital Convention, in St. Louis by appointment of its Governor.

A block of buildings in Chicago, belonging to ELISHA SPRAGUE, who was so terribly afflicted with *arysiplace*, was sold on Thursday, for the purpose of raising funds to soothe the lacerated feelings of AMANDA CRAIG, who got the $100,000 verdict for breach of promise. The block was worth $40,000, brought $20,000, and ELISHA can redeem it within fifteen months from the day of sale.

The Ohio State Temperance Alliance has determined to raise $20,000, and has assessed the several counties in the State their proportions of the amount. This is not the organization which put the State ticket in nomination. The friends of temperance as a moral reform movement, disassociated from politics, are called upon to contribute.

Chicago sent out on Thursday its largest mail by a single train, on the Iowa Division of the Northwestern Railroad. It consisted of fifty-nine paper bags, and five large lock pouches, destined for California, and fifty-seven paper bags and thirteen lock pouches of Chicago mail matter—making a total of 129 sacks of mail matter, 15,000 pounds in weight.

General GARFIELD has recently written a letter declaring that the bonds must be paid in gold, and saying that although Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS in his last days took the other side, that does not alter the fact that he and all others who spoke on the bill at the time of its passage admitted that the principal of the bonds was payable in gold.

A gentleman in Macon, Ga., predicts that cotton will go down to fifteen cents during the Winter and then rise to thirty-five in the Spring, but the *Telegraph* of that city tells him that the crop is too short and the demand too eager for such fluctuations.

The Richmond *Dispatch* urges the immediate election of United States Senators, partly on the ground that until they are elected, there will be a powerful combination against the removal of the disabilities of Virginians, because so many of them are aspirants for the Senatorships.

The official call for the National Capital Convention in St. Louis, Oct. 20, entreats the people of the Congressional Districts of the several States to elect delegates when the Governor refuses to appoint them. Each State is asked to send four delegates at large and two from each district.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., of Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Sept. 18.

Rev. BENJAMIN DORR, D. D., rector of Christ Church, in this city, died at his residence in Germantown at an early hour this morning. Dr. DORR had been in quite feeble health for about a year past, his nervous system especially being greatly prostrated. Congestion of the brain resulted and terminated his long and useful career as a Christian minister.

Dr. DORR was born in the town of Salisbury, Mass., March 22, 1796, and was therefore in the seventy-fourth year of his age at the time of his decease. He received a thorough and liberal education, graduating at Dartmouth College in the year 1817, Bishop CHASE, of New-Hampshire, having been one of his classmates at this institution. On leaving college he entered upon the study of the ministry, becoming one of the first two students at the now flourishing Episcopal Theological Seminary in New-York City, his companion having been, we believe, the late Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey. His honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, a year after he became rector of Christ Church, in this city. He was ordained deacon by Bishop HOBART, in 1820, and priest in 1823. His first ministerial charge was the united parishes of Lansinburg and Waterford, New-York. He afterward accepted the pastorate of Trinity Church, Utica, N. Y., but resigned this charge on being appointed Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee of the Episcopal Board of Missions, with his headquarters in New-York. The duties of this position were such that he was required to devote a great deal of his time to travel in all parts of the country. On the 9th of March, 1837, he was unanimously called by the Vestry of the historic Christ Church, of this city, to its pulpit. This call was accepted on the 23d of the same month, and on the 4th of May following he was duly installed in his new field of labor by the late Bishop ONDERDONK.

For over thirty years, therefore, this eminent divine remained at the head of a Church whose history is so closely associated with that of the city, especially in the Revolutionary period. Bishop WHITE had been elected an assistant minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's, then united, in 1772, becoming rector in 1779, and continuing to fill the pulpit after his elevation to the Bishopric until his death in 1836, a period of association with Christ Church of full sixty-four years. Rev. JOHN WALLER JAMES, his successor, survived him but one month, and less than a year elapsed before Dr. DORR was called to the rectorship. Bishop WHITE and Dr. DORR thus in succession, with this interval of but a few months, labored in one field for nearly a century, three years only being lacking to complete the extraordinary period. In May, 1839, Dr. DORR was elected to the Bishopric of Maryland, but he declined the proffered promotion, choosing rather to remain in the sphere which he found so congenial. About seven years ago Rev. EDWARD A. FOGGO was elected assistant minister, this aid in the discharge of the duties of the parish being rendered necessary to Dr. DORR by the infirmities of years.

As a minister Dr. DORR was extremely popular and very successful. He was a man of winning manners, of great eloquence and of deep earnestness, and his death will leave a blank which will extend far beyond the limits of his nominal parish. He leaves three daughters and one son, the latter being now absent with Dr. HAYES in the Arctic regions. Another son, Captain W. W. DORR was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. For many years the deceased had been one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Another "Last Soldier of the Revolution" Gone.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 17.

A correspondent at St. James, Phelps County, notifies us of the death of a venerable centenarian, ARCHIBALD W. OXENDINE, who died on the 3d inst., on Benton's Creek, near the Merrimac Iron Works, in that county. The deceased was born on Pedee River, S. C., Aug. 26, 1759, and was consequently over 110 years of age at the time of his death. He served throughout the War of the Revolution as one of "Marion's Men," and for over forty years was a minister of the Baptist denomination. Although he had been unable to walk during the past three years, he retained his sight, hearing and intellect up to his last hour. It is not often that we have occasion to chronicle the departure of so old and remarkable a member of our race. As an indication of the longevity of the family of the deceased, we are informed that his youngest daughter, over 70 years of age, was in attendance on her father during his last illness, and was present at his funeral.

The London magazines for October, including *Belgravia*, *St. Pauls*, *Cornhill*, *Britannia*, *Temple Bar*, *The English Woman's Domestic Magazine* and *The Fortnightly Review*, have been received by BRENTANO.

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

Headache, Languor and Melancholy, generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all druggists.

Attention is called to the sale of desirable Villa Plots at Tarrytown, to be sold at auction TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Sept. 21, at 1 o'clock on the premises by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, being the property formerly belonging to John Schneider.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

Fuller & Barnum and "Goodrich" Tuck Measurers and Creasers for Sewing Machines, No. 536 Broadway, New-York. I. W. BARNUM.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED

RUPE—MEYER.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, in St. Sacrament Church, Bolton, on Lake George, by Rev. H. Dyer, of New-York, assisted by Rev. Mr. Locke, of Bolton, ALBERT C. RUPE, of Wisconsin, to WILHELMINA A., oldest daughter of L. H. Meyer, of Staten Island.

THOMPSON—PARMANTIER.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Sept. 16, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, of Flushing, WILLIAM THOMPSON to LYDIA C. PARMANTIER.

VAIL—LOWE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. George S. Chambers, WILLIAM L. VAIL to EMMA F. LOWE, all of New-York.

DIED.

BARRY.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1869, CORNELIA SHELTON, wife of the late Rev. E. D. Barry, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., on Monday, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BASS.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 18, V. HENDERSON BASS, youngest son of Rev. J. G. Bass.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Fleet-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Tuesday, the 21st inst.

BOYD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 19, ARCHIBALD B. BOYD, of Panama, N. G., aged 43 years.

His friends and those of his brother, Hugh Boyd, are invited to attend the funeral from No. 26 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BRUNDIGE.—At Lewisboro, Saturday, Sept. 18, suddenly, Mrs. THIRZA BRUNDIGE, in the 83d year of her age, relict of Joseph Brundige.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, Monday, 20th, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—At West Park, on Friday morning, the 17th inst., JANE, widow of the late Edgar M. Brown, and only daughter of the late Christian Bergh, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Monday morning, the 20th, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—On Friday afternoon, Sept. 17, ISAAC BROWN, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. J. Valentine, Fordham, N. Y., on Monday, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment. Trains leave 26th-st. at 9:10.

COOK.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, SARAH, widow of Thomas Cook, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 138 West 22d-st.

DOUGHTY.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday evening, Sept. 18, ALBERT H., infant son of Gardner K. and Gussie Doughty, aged 1 year, 1 month and 18 days.

EDSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 18, FRANCIS, son of J. H. and Frances E. Edson, aged 7 months.

FISHER.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1869, HENRY FISHER, Assistant Treasurer of the American Bible Society, in the 66th year of his age.

The officers and managers of the American Bible Society and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn.

HILLEST.—On Friday morning, Sept. 17, Captain JOHN P. HILLEST, of Baltimore, aged 60 years, for many years a shipmaster out of this port.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

NOSTRAND.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869, PRISCILLA A. NOSTRAND, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 21st inst., from her late residence, No. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway.

RICHARDSON.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Sept. 19, FANNIE L. RICHARDSON, aged 23 years and 27 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SCRANTON.—At Highgate Springs, Vt., on Friday, Sept. 17, FLORENCE ELY, infant daughter of Gerard B. and Amelia A. Scranton, aged 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, Nathan C. Ely, No. 115 West 42d-st., on Monday, Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STUYVESANT.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, of erysipelas, PETER GERARD, eldest son of the late Peter Stuyvesant.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, on Monday, Sept. 20, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

VEITCH.—At Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Sept. 18, CLARENCE F., only child of Wm. H. and Mary E. Veitch.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held at First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, the 20th inst. Train leaves 30th-st. at 2 o'clock.

VANDERBECK.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, SARAH LEWIS, wife of John Vanderbeck, Sen., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, John, Francis, Abram, William and James, also the members of Mechanics' Lodge F. A. M., and the Americus Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 221 Christie-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

WARREN.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 18, ALFRED STARKY, youngest son of George William and Lizzie Warren, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, Tuesday morning, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
Of all descriptions, Two, Three, Four and Five, to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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ISSUED THIS DAY.

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THE OCTOBER NUMBER,
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"THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,"
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By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
Part IV. With Two Illustrations.
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IV. THE LONELY ONES. A Tale. Illustrated. From the German of PAUL HEYSE.
V. WHAT I SAW ON THE SUEZ CANAL.
VI. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A novel. Part X. By Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN.
VII. DICK LIBBY.
VIII. THE FREEDMAN AND HIS FUTURE. By GEORGE FITZHUGH.
IX. FROM A GARRET. A Poem. By EDGAR FAWCETT.
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HITCHCOCK'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
CONTENTS:
MADAME MALIBRAN. Portrait and Biog.
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CHEAP PUBLICATIONS. Editorial.
ART NOTES.
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PACKARD'S MONTHLY
FOR OCTOBER,
OUT TO-DAY.
CONTENTS:
The Autocrats of the Press. By S. S. RANDALL.
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Why the Peace Jubilee was a Failure. By JEROME HOPKINS.
Queen Victoria in her Prime. By N. S. DODGE.
Humors of the Department. By W. H. BABCOCK.
No Home, (Poem.) By WM. H. BURLEIGH.
Borrowing as a Fine Art. By THOS. W. KNOX.
Fifty-two Good Reasons for Not Going to Prayer Meeting. By EMILY S. BISSELL.
Am I a Woman's Rights Woman. By MRS. MARY E. TUCKER.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Suburban sales are now decidedly popular, much more so than last season, and that was thought, by the old-school operators, something truly wonderful. But there is something really quite attractive about them, and it is not at all astonishing that they have gained so rapidly in public favor. It is a great improvement over the old-fashioned way. Now people are taken to the grounds where they can see and judge for themselves; they are obliged to take nobody's word for the convenience, excellence of location, neighborhood, quality of soil, or means of communication. They are carried to and from the property free, know just how long it takes to go, and over what kind of a road. And, after the ride, they are provided with a liberal lunch, and then, refreshed and fully informed on the property itself, bid and purchase. The week just closed was a very busy one. The one just opening will be even more so, and as the auctioneers' books are pretty well filled, it is more than probable that the succeeding ones will be busier yet, and that until the Winter season commences, but very few days will pass on which one or more sales are not made.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. make the first sale to-day at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. The sale will be made on the premises at 12 o'clock noon. The property, known as the "Waterside Estate," from its beautiful location and close proximity to the City, is very desirable as a country residence, or is well adapted for a Summer residence. It contains about 4½ acres of land, and has a valuable water-front, with dock and water privileges adjoining. The improvements consist of a two-story mansion-house, with modern improvements, cottage, two stables and bathing-house. On the dock is a large store-house and building, formerly used as a steamboat depot. Maps, photographs and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-street.

To-morrow Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a grand sale at Great Neck, Queens County, Long Island. The property, consisting of 500 elegant villa plots, mansion-house, and numerous outbuildings, formerly belonged to Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD, who improved and beautified it at an expense of over $140,000. It is now in perfect order, and one of the most charming places about New-York. The garden is filled with the choicest flowers and fruits. Arbor vitæ and Rose of Sharon hedges skirt the boundaries; the green-houses are filled with rare and valuable flowers, and the dwellings are surrounded by beautiful shrubs and grand old shade trees. It is but fourteen miles from New-York, and in an established and healthy location. The arrangements are very complete. The Hunter's Point boat, which leaves the foot of James-slip or Thirty-fourth-street on the morning of sale at 9:30, connects with the special train. Long Islanders will take the cars at Hunter's Point at 9:40 o'clock. If the day should be rainy the sale will be postponed until the next fair day. Maps and free tickets may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The same day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. have an important sale at West Bergen Depot, City of Bergen, N. J. The property consists of 200 beautiful building lots in an excellent location, but twenty minutes from Wall-street, on the line of a comfortable and well managed railroad, intended for private residences only, and to be free from all nuisances. There are fifty-six trains to Newark, and twenty-seven trains to West Bergen daily. There are also two lines of horse cars (running within a short distance of the property) every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets. The terms are liberal; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Special trains will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11:40 A. M. and 12:25 P. M., prompt. Maps, free tickets and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street, or of DELOS E. CULVER or W. B. WILLIAMS, No. 132 Hudson-street, Jersey City.

The same day Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. have a sale of 47 valuable building lots, 50x100 each, at Tarrytown, N. Y. The property formerly belonged to JOHN SCHNEIDER; is in the vicinity of fine improvements, in pleasant and healthy location, easy of access by Hudson River Railroad, being but one mile from the depot, and is surrounded by handsome country seats. The plots will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. A train will leave the foot of Thirtieth-street at 10:30 on the morning of sale. On its arrival, carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to the grounds, where a lunch will be provided. Maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-street, or of Mr. E. S. CRANK, Irving Park, Tarrytown, N. Y.

In addition to the large pieces offered at public auction, our advertising columns contain descriptions of many very beautiful and desirable places to be disposed of at private sale—large and elegant mansions, with well-improved and ornamental grounds, outbuildings, &c., &c., suitable for gentlemen's country seats, and snug, cozy little cottages, with well-cultivated garden-plots attached, suited to persons of moderate means, yet lovers of the country and the beautiful. This kind of property is very seldom sold under the hammer. The owner of a particularly beautiful and homelike little place dislikes exceedingly to have it trampled down by strangers, and knocked down carelessly to the highest bidder; he has a sort of affection for it, and if he must sell, prefers to part with it in the most quiet manner possible, and has a sort of desire to select for purchaser some one who will think as much of it, and care as well for it, as he did. The expense, too, of a public sale is too great for so small a piece of property, consequently those who wish to purchase country homes, whether large or small, with the houses ready built, the grounds improved, &c., &c., would do well to watch the advertisements under the heading of "Country Real Estate," as well as those under "Real Estate at Auction."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Columbia-st., e. s., 21.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 17.9 x50	nom.
Hester-st., No. 63, 21.10½x50	$10,250
Mulberry-st., No. 58, 25x92.11x25x92.9	35,000
Mulberry-st., e. s., 32.4 ft. s. of Park-st., 20.3x55.3 x20.3x55	6,000
Plot No. 10, Samuel Thompson's map, 435x140 x-x-	28,000
23d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	11,000
49th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	12,000
52d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	15,000
52d-st., s. s., 294 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	15,000
57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12.6x92.10x12.7x94.2¾	3,725
57th-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12.6x91.4¾x12.7x92.10	3,725
71st-st., n. s., 363 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	1,000
113th-st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	6,500
114th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11	5,000
116th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.10	10,500
3d-av., s. e. corner of 82d-st., 62x70	85,000
Leases Recorded.	
Elizabeth-st., Nos. 166 and 168, 3 years, per annum	$500
Grand-st., No. 411, 3 years, per annum	2,400
7th-av., Nos. 441, 443 and 445 / West 37th-st., Nos. 111 and 113 } 7 years, per annum	4,000
8th-av., No. 371, 3 years, per annum	1,350
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bergen-st., s. s. lot No. 32, N. Denton's map	$5,000
Baltic-st., s s., 193.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x100	22,500
Douglass-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	3,200
Grand-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	2,500
Henry-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 25x100	nom.
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	800
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 131x200 x57.6x28.9	22,500
North 6th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-st., 25x100	3,000
14th-st., s. w. s., 115 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 15x91	3,000
22d-st., s. w. s., 433.4 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	3,700
22d-st., s. w. s., 383.4 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	3,550
Baltic-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Smith-av., 25x100	4,000
Gates-av., n. s., 185 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	5,000
10th-av., s. e. s., 75 ft. n. e. of 16th-st., 25x97.10	2,000
Lots Nos. 125, 126, H. Conklin's map, Canarsie	400
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Eastchester.	
4th-av., w. s., lot No. 340, Mt. Vernon, 50x105	$5,000
Ossining.	
Water-st., e. s., adjoining James Shute's, 25x100	$650
Mamaroneck.	
High-st., n. s., 82 ft. e. of Mt. Pleasant-st., 40x1[illegible]	$4,000
Yonkers.	
Lots Nos. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, Chas. Dache's property, 100x125	$1,200
Part of lot No. 4, W. Bolmer's property, 495-100 acre	550
Yorktown.	
W. H. Hunter's property, 20 acres	$6,500
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
Willow-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Owens-st., 80x25x43x 83x53, Nolan's	$800
East Astoria.	
Sound-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 25x100	$150
Flushing.	
Grove-st., s. s., 185.6 ft. w. of Main st., 25x100	$600
Long Island City.	
Henry-st., s. w. s., 25 ft. s. e. of Prospect-st., 25x90	$450
Oyster Bay.	
Road from Manitto Hill to Hicksville, s. e., adjoining McCarthy's, 2 acres	$200
Ravenswood.	
Webster-av., s. w. s., 200x90, Gardner's	$3,000
Woodside.	
Woodside-av., n. s., lot No. 150, 25x100	$400
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
14 lots fronting on Pulaski-st., 25x160 each	$3,000
2 lots fronting on Pulaski-st	500
North side road from Newark to Irvington, 1 80-100 acres	5,000
Warren-st., s. s., 162 ft. from Colden-st., 27x100	10,000
Adams-st., e. s., 88 ft. s. of Elm-st., 19x68	1,500
Academy-st., s. s., indefinite, 20x100	850
Cabinet-st., n. s., indefinite, 24x120	550
Pennsylvania-av. and Wright-st., 175 ft. from n. w. corner, 25x100	1,100
Belleville.	
Bridge-st., e. s., 120 ft. n. of William-st., 30x140	$210
Bloomfield.	
Newark and Pompton turnpike road, e. s., 25x161	$162
Franklin-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Tremont-st., 30x100	1,000
Orange.	
Valley road, e. s., indefinite, 25x100	$825
Hudson City.	
Lot No. 21, block No. 3, map of Hudson Grove, 30x100	$700
Scott-st., lot No. 36, block No. 3, Keshe & Weler's map, 25x100	550
Tonnele-av., 25 ft. from intersection of N. R. R. and Harriet Burdett's lot, 25x235	200
Hoboken.	
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 118 ft. n. of 8th-st., 25x95	$6,800
Lots Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive, block No. 113, Coster's estate / Lots Nos. 5 to 8 inclusive, block No. 105, Coster's estate }	9,000
Greenville.	
Winfield-av., plots Nos. 6 and 7, block No. 4, Hudson County Land and Improvement Company map, each plot consisting of 3 lots of 2,500 square ft	$3,345
Linden-av. and Avenue E, corner plots Nos. 23 and 24, block No. 8, above map	2,875
Weehawken.	
12th st., s. w. s., lot No. 8, block No. 9, W. W. Niles' map, 25x100	$200
12th-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. from Niles-av, 25x100	300
North Bergen.	
Lot No. 81, map of Glahnville, 25x113	$175
Lots Nos. 81 and 84, map of Glahnville, 50x113	275

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A BROWN-stone English-basement house and lot, size 16.9x98.9; the house is in the most complete order throughout, has a private staircase for servants, and every modern convenience; the furniture of rosewood and black walnut, mirrors and gas fixtures, are new and of the most costly description; possession immediately; location West 38th-st., near 7th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Pine-st.

THE OWNER OF THE PREMISES No. 27 West 45th-st., who is about leaving the City, offers the same for sale; lot 20x100; house 20x78 feet, in thorough repair, newly-furnished and painted throughout, within the last nine months; will sell the house with or without furniture; such as desire to see the property with a view of purchasing, will call upon W. S. WILLIAMS, owner, No. 21 Pine-st. Also, fine carriage team, carriages, &c.

FORTY EXCELLENT LOTS FOR sale on terms to suit; monthly or quarterly payments received in such manner that the money expended in rent pays for a lot entirely before the time allowed. Location in and near Yorkville and Harlem; good neighborhood; restricted against nuisances. Owner, HAMLIN BABCOCK, 58th-st. and East River.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE NEWly-painted and frescoed four-story English-basement house No. 41 West 32d-st. Apply at Dr. HINTON'S, No. 21 West 32d-st.

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FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, Westchester County, a double cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—600 ACRES, with substantial improvements, in Sullivan County, near Erie Railroad.
175 ACRES, with first-class improvements, in Orange County, on Erie Railroad.
50 ACRES, with fair improvements, on Staten Island Railroad; ocean view.
175 ACRES, with superior dwelling and outbuildings in complete order, on south side Staten Island, near railroad.
200 ACRES, one hour from City, on line of Northern New-Jersey Railroad, with first-class improvements.
250 ACRES, on east bank of Hudson River, five hours from New-York.
Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Co.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, WITHIN 14 miles of New-York by North Shore Railroad, a splendid farm of 145 acres, within five minutes' walk of the Great Neck Depot. This farm has many fine sites for building, and commands extensive views of the Sound and adjacent country, and is unsurpassed by any farm in the vicinity for subdivision into small plots. For terms apply to the owner, JAMES HARPER, No. 127 Court, near Dean-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Brooklyn City; large house, well-built, in complete order, (water in,) with three or four lots, plenty of fruit and flowers; location, corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st., two blocks from Broadway, four blocks from Gates-avenue Railroad cars; also, a small cottage house on Conselyea-st., two blocks from Broadway, two blocks from DeKalb and Myrtle-avenue Railroad cars; terms to suit. Inquire of owner, Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, A DESIRAble residence, situated within half a block of railroad station, in one of the finest avenues of the City; large stone house, 42x36, 13 rooms, gas, &c.; lot 75x200; nicely improved; pears, peaches, and all kinds of fruit; $22,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., 40 minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third-st., choice building plots close to the depot. For sale by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Rutherford Park.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A GOTHIC COTtage, furnished if desired, beautifully situated on Palisade-av., with one acre of improved land running through to the next street, and having a full view of the Hudson River to Staten Island. Price $25,000 furnished. Apply to THOS. H. CUTHILL, New-York *Observer* office, No. 37 Park-row, or at the house.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE ON THE HUDson, a fine house and premises, suited for Summer and Winter residence; gas throughout house; good garden, some three acres land; high and healthy location; thirty minutes by rail. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON the Hudson River, at Hyde Park; 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; stone mansion; lodge, billiard house, brick barns, &c. Apply to WINANS & GRAVES, No. 91 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, No. 622 Lexington-av.—Four-story brown-stone front; house between 53d and 54th sts.; handsomely furnished throughout; house first-class and fitted with every convenience; rent $4,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD.—To let for a year, or for the Winter, a stone house, furnished, with 15 rooms and stone stable, beautifully situated in view of the Sound; one mile from railroad station, with six acres of ground, covered with fruit and shade trees. Rent, $2,500 for the year; $125 a month for the Winter. Apply to Dr. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 444 West 20th-st., in perfect order; rent $1,500; also, three-story and basement, No. 231 East 54th-st., near 1st-av.; rent $800; also, three-story and basement house, on 11th-av. boulevard, corner of 141st-st.; rent $700. Apply to GEORGE W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, SITUATED in the pleasantest portion of the city, a house completely furnished and with every convenience, to May 1 next. Apply to CROSBY, OSTANDER & JONES, No. 21 Pine-st., or FRANCIS K. STEVENS, No. 365 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—MONTCLAIR, N. J., A PLEASANT cottage, handsomely furnished, nine rooms, heater, &c. Possession 1st October. For terms, &c., apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FOUR stories, full size, to a private family, in 10th-st., near University-place. Apply to W. H. GODDARD, No. 29 Maiden-lane.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
The Asbury Life Insurance Company being about to remove to new offices at No. 805 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., offer to let their present offices at No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 14 PARK-place, near City Hall. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE FOR A long term, a first-class high-stoop house, unfurnished, for a private family; location between 14th and 34th sts. and 3d and 6th avs.; one with stable near by preferred. Address A. B., Station B.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE WANTed near railroad station in New-Jersey, within 15 miles of New-York, till June or longer, by a small private family. Address, stating rent and full particulars, E. B., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, to 1st May or June, in eligible neighborhood; four stories; rent not to exceed $350 per month. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

WANTED—IN HARLEM, A SMALL UNfurnished house for one or two years, at $500 rent. Address H., Box No. 3 New-York Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, THREE PINS, two RINGS, three STUDS, &c. Handsome reward paid if returned to American Express Office, Broadway, New-York, or Albany.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30,
At 1:30 P. M.,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
90 BUILDING LOTS
at
BAYONNE, N. J.
By order of George Pomroy, Esq.

Only twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over forty trains daily by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

These lots are beautifully situated at the highest point on Bergen Neck, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and Bay, the Narrows, and the Islands of the Harbor; are very near the station, and in the immediate vicinity of churches and improvements; streets graded, and the property generally in fine condition.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12:15. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will be in attendance.

Maps and passes ready seven days before the sale at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HO! FOR GREAT NECK!
SECOND GRAND SALE.
SEASON OF PEACHES, NINTH MONTH, TWENTY-FIRST DAY.
FREE RIDES! FREE LUNCH!
FREE EXCURSION!
SPECIAL TRAIN.
JOHNSON & MILLER
WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 21,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, GREAT NECK,
QUEENS COUNTY, L. I.,
the magnificent property formerly belonging to the Hon. Ben. Wood, consisting of the MANSION HOUSE, NUMEROUS OUTBUILDINGS, AND 500 ELEGANT VILLA PLOTS OF VARIOUS DIMENSIONS.

THIS CHARMING PLACE, situated on a gently-undulating slope, was laid out and improved by its former owner at an expense of upward of $140,000. In the garden the choicest flowers and fruits abound. Surrounding the dwelling are plantations of the most beautiful shrubs and shade trees; arbor vitæ and rose of Sharon hedges skirt the boundaries, while in the greenhouses the most delicate, showy, and beautiful flowers are constantly in bloom. The sight of a century plant 50 years old will well repay a visit.

THE FOLLOWING FACTS are important to those who contemplate purchasing country property. Great Neck is proverbial for health. It is only fourteen miles from New-York City Hall, much nearer than Westfield, Plainfield, Summit, Rahway or New-Brunswick. The railroad facilities are good and constantly improving. Property now sells cheap, and the advance in prices during the next few years must be fabulous.

BY ALL MEANS ATTEND THIS SALE. Take your wife with you. A day in the country will be beneficial. The company will be select. No disreputable persons will be allowed on the cars. Special detectives will be on duty.

HOW TO GO.

Take the Hunter's Point boat at foot of James-slip or 34th-st., New-York, at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of sale. Cross to Hunter's Point, jump into JOHNSON & MILLER'S SPECIAL TRAIN, and then away for the great sale.

Long Islanders will take cars at Hunter's Point at 9:40 o'clock.

SHOULD THE DAY BE RAINY THE SALE WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT FAIR DAY.

MAPS AND FREE TICKETS are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

RAHWAY, N. J.
THIRD GREAT AUTUMN SALE.
CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
FREE RIDES ON SPECIAL TRAIN.
GRAND COLLATION, AND PLENTY OF IT.
JOHNSON & MILLER
Will sell, absolutely without limit, on the premises, at 12½ o'clock, on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28,
500 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
In the Third Ward of the
CITY OF RAHWAY.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Full particulars concerning location, desirability, &c., will appear hereafter.

CLERKS and MECHANICS will find it to their interest to secure maps of, and attend this sale.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. by New-Jersey Railroad, at 11 o'clock on the day of sale, Sept. 28.

Free excursion tickets can be had, after Sept. 17, of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEORGE R. JAQUES, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, New-York, on and after Sept. 15.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION—200 BUILDING LOTS IN THE CITY OF BERGEN. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, about 200 building lots, beautifully situated at West Bergen, in the immediate vicinity of the depot of the new railroad to Newark, now in good running order. The property is admirably situated and comprises some of the finest and most beautiful lots in the county. During the past Winter and Spring thousands of dollars have been expended on this and the adjoining property in close proximity to the depot, in laying out broad and fine avenues and streets, and in grading the same, none of which are less than sixty feet in width, and many of them eighty feet. The nearness of this property to New-York, (only three miles,) its facility of access by the new Newark Railroad, with trains incessantly running, the fine character of the neighborhood, healthfulness of the situation, grandeur of the scenery, beauty of the grade, and the finished condition of the avenues and streets, all combine to render this one of the most attractive sales ever presented to our over-crowded and overtaxed New-Yorkers. Ample accommodations will be made for those who wish to attend the sale, as special trains by the Central Railroad will be run on the day of sale. The sale will be absolute. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Books of maps may be obtained at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TARRYTOWN AT AUCTION,
Being the property formerly belonging to JOHN SCHNEIDER,
COMPRISING 47 BUILDING PLOTS, ALSO A GOOD COTTAGE AND 2¼ ACRES OF LAND.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on the premises:

TARRYTOWN—47 valuable building plots, 50x100 feet each, (which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.) Also, comfortable cottage, with about two and a quarter acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The location is pleasant and healthy, easy of access by Hudson River Railroad, being only one mile from the depot at Tarrytown. This property is situate in the vicinity of fine improvements, among which are the country seats of General Gray, Messrs. Graves, Turner, Benedict, Hall and others, and commands very fine river and inland views. Terms liberal. On the morning of sale carriages will be at the depot (on the arrival of the 10:30 train from 30th-st., New-York,) in readiness to take passengers to the grounds, where a lunch will be provided previous to sale.

Full particulars and maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or of the owner, E. S. CRANK, Irving Park, Tarrytown, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT PASSAIC, N. J.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the charming Oriental residence of Edward T. Christianson, Esq., delightfully situated on the Passaic River, 5 minutes' walk from the railroad station and 45 minutes from the foot of Chambers-st., on the New-York and Erie Railroad. The mansion is 45x50 feet, built in the best and most substantial manner, finished with costly marble mantels, plate-glass bay windows, St. Domingo mahogany inside blinds, bath-rooms, billiard-room, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, and all the conveniences of a well-appointed residence. Also, a fine carriage-house, stables, ice-house, cattle-houses, all in good order. The grounds contain about three acres, with fine orchard, lawn, &c. A span of fine horses and carriages, cows and other stock will be sold after the sale of the residence. The furniture will be sold afterward at an early day.

ALSO,

A neat cottage on the river, and a plot of land of about one acre, river front, adjoining the above property. For particulars, apply at the auction-room, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., LATE THE RESIDENCE OF HENRY A. KELLY, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, by order of E. R. Mudge, Esq., Trustee, the elegant country seat known as the WATERSIDE ESTATE, situate on Grace Church-st. and the road leading to the steamboat landing, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, containing about 4½ acres of land, and having a valuable water front, together with dock and water privileges adjoining. The improvements consist of a two-story mansion-house, with modern improvements, cottage, two stables and bathing-house; on the dock there is a large storehouse and a building formerly used as a steamboat depot. The land is well laid out; high, sloping gradually to the water's edge, where it terminates in a substantial sea wall, built in three terraces; has a commanding view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. This property, from its beautiful location and proximity to the City, (one hour's ride,) is very desirable as a country residence, or is well adapted for a Summer hotel. For maps, photographs and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st. Will be sold in two plots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY ORDNANCE SALE, BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.—By order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant, will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at noon, a very large lot of serviceable and unserviceable ORDNANCE STORES, consisting in part of fifteen, eleven and nine inch guns, Parrott guns, large rifled guns, bronze guns, shell, shot, grape, muskets, swords, pistols, revolvers, battle axes, &c.

For information and catalogues, inquire of Ordnance Department, Navy-yard.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR boys will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Address him for the present at Box No. 2,746 Post Office.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK. The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The students of the College will attend for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M. Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.
Applicants for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President.
HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

MISS C. MERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
For circulars apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.
Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 26 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.
For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 268 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERford-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September). For admission or circular apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 8. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. N. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH CLASSIcal and Mathematical School will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, for a limited number of nice boys to join a private class. Circulars at the premises.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 108 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector, (formerly Mt. Churchill's School.) The next year will begin Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 838 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 23d-st.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 23, at No. 105 East 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 26 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 124th-st., Harlem.

Examinations of applicants for admission to the College will take place at No. 489 5th-av., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th, 14th and 15th inst., and at corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem, on Friday, Saturday and Monday, 17th, 18th and 20th inst.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. F. De Haas has charge of the art department.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

PACKARD.
THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

PARENTS
Who have not yet placed their daughters, may learn the distinctive features of the sixth year of
MISS COMSTOCK'S SCHOOL,
from personal application or circulars, which may be had at her new residence,
No. 32 West 40th-st.
Reservoir-square, (Murray Hill,) New-York.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

P. W. MOELLER'S
German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 336 West 29th-st.
G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.
Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S
Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSes for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 123 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 240 West 23d-st., reopened Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for a limited number of boarders. The course of instruction in English and French is very thorough. Circulars on application.

BOARDING SCHOOL, STAMFORD, Conn.—Mrs. C. E. Richardson having made arrangements, will receive a few pupils as boarders in her family; school will reopen Sept. 22. Circulars can be obtained at Messrs. Appleton's, Nos. 90, 92, 94 Grand-st., New-York.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

DE CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,227.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, east of Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 304 West 22d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 126 West 12th-st.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River. Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimen and circular free. No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 260 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,133 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, with Preparatory and Post Graduate Departments, No. 40 Washington-square, (S.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, assisted by ten highly qualified and experienced gentlemen instructors. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms, and with the enlarged Academic Course, for advanced classes in the Scientific or Classical Departments of any American University or Government School. The Twenty-seventh Annual Session of this Institute is now open for the reception of students, who are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit, with whom the Principal is ready to confer day or evening. Letters requesting special information will be promptly answered.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 20—Fourteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within three years 17 have entered college—7 Columbia, 5 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Other classes follow yearly. A weekly Literary Union includes the Principal and older pupils. Light Gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	George W. Duer,	H. P. Marshall,
John Auchincloss,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Joseph Morrill,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Wm. Morrison,
John Brooks,	Clement Jewett,	James L. Phipps,
Edwin J. Brown,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Robert Squires,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Geo. P. Tracy,
Kenny Couillard,	B. F. Manierre,	A. S. Underhill,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Judge Van Vorst,
Henry Day,	R. M. Masterton,	Ralph Wells.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &C. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE
Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.
The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.
The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.
For circulars, &c., apply to or address
Professor A. BERNARD, Principal, as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st.
A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

MADAME C. MEARS,
MADAME PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 292) Madison-avenue.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business, and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on Wednesday, Sept. 22. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request. Stages will be sent for pupils living at a distance in the City.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 54 UNION-SQUARE, next Clarendon Hotel.
HENRY SCHROEDER, DIRECTOR.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

THE RIVERSDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School. ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 20 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Park, Mme. MAILLARD, Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PROFESSOR D. DE CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 849 4th-av., (between 28th and 29th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

DR. A. CALLIJEN'S DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 227 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR girls will reopen Sept. 21, 1869, at 130 West 15th-st.

MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED AND SOLD out. F. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Professor F. RONDEL, No. 25 Union-square. Pupils can enter at any time. Classes in the afternoon for children.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 6 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGH LINGUIST AND EXperienced lecturer on the History, languages and general literature of England, France, Germany and Italy; expert translator, correspondent, writer and teacher of composition, conversation, grammar, &c., wishes to make an engagement for his full time, or would accept partial or temporary occupation. Address PROFESSOR, Greenville, Hudson County, N. J.

WANTED—AN AGREEABLE YOUNG LADY, competent and willing, to assist a mother in the care and education of three little girls; must have a knowledge of music; to a satisfactory person a pleasant home a short distance in the country is assured. Apply by letter to Post Office Box No. 4,321, New-York City.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, prizeman and ex-scholar of his College, has time disengaged for two pupils; highest references. Address CANTAB, Room No. 32 University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED AN ASSISTant in giving a series of lectures on Artificial Memory; the advertiser has all printing facilities and suitable hall, well located; equal profits to one who will share preliminary expenses. Address, for three days, ELEVE DE GOURAUD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches, French and music, desires a position as daily or hourly instructress in a school or family. Address S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a position as resident governess in a family to instruct children in the English branches and music; references unexceptionable. Address E. W., No. 107 East 28th-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS' SITUATION IN the City in exchange for board; thoroughly competent in English and music, rudiments of French. Address Miss C. D., No. 929 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

By J. H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC sale, on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hoboken, by order of Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury,
THE IRON STEAMER "VIRGIN,"
now lying at the Sectional Dock, Hoboken; Clyde built; length, 216 feet; breadth, 24 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 441 54-100; engines double oscillating.
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of the amount bid to be deposited by the successful bidder at the time of sale. The remainder to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of the vessel.
A tug will leave the Barge Office Wharf, foot of Whitehall-st., at 11 A. M., on the above-named day, for the convenience of those who wish to attend the sale.
For further particulars inquire of
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector of Customs, New-York.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that Aldridge & Wood will sell by order of the undersigned assignee of the above-named bankrupt, at public auction, at the factory known as the factory of the
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
at Kearney, Hudson County, N. J., on
MONDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
the following articles of the bankrupt estate, viz.: Six horses, 100 wheelbarrows, 1 platform scale, a number of carts, wagons, harness, bags, farm and other tools, a quantity of office furniture, consisting of an iron safe, desks, chairs, &c., and also about 2,200 tons of unmanufactured fertilizers, consisting of night soil and offal and a quantity of barrels and barrel materials.—Dated Sept. 14, 1869.
(Signed) WILLIAM C. AMERMAN,
N. B.—Terms cash. Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.
EDWARD HOGAN, ROBERT SUTHERLAND, HUGH SMITH, } Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewer in Seventy-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Second—For building sewers in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and in Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Seventieth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Seventy-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Second—Both sides of Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Seventieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Health, on the 22d day of September, 1869, for a permit to slaughter animals in West 41st-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av.
(Signed) PATRICK McINTYRE.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Health, on the 22d day of September, 1869, for a permit to slaughter animals 200 feet west of 10th-av., on north side West 40th-st. C. & T. LOUGHRAN.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, with the name of the bidder and the date of the bid, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavement in the following streets, viz.: Fiftieth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Avenue A, from Houston to Fourteenth-street; Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway; Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue; Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; Seventieth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; Sixtieth-street, from Lexington to Fifth-avenue; Seventeenth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue. Also, in Maiden-lane throughout; Spring-street, from Broadway to Bowery; Eleventh-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue; Fortieth-street, from Sixth to Ninth-avenue; Stone-street, from Whitehall to Broad-street; Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue; Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue; Nineteenth-street, from Second to Third-avenue; Sixty-second-street, from First to Fifth-avenue; Thirty-first-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue; Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue. Also, for the laying of crosswalks on east side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; from southwest to northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street; across Fourth-avenue, at One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets; from southwest to southeast corner of New-Bowery and Roosevelt-street; from No. 143 to No. 148 East Fourteenth-street; across East Nineteenth-street, opposite School No. 19, and across East Twentieth-street, opposite School No. 19; across West-street, at north side of Morton-street; across West-street, at south side of Leroy-street; across West-street, at north side of Clarkson-street; across West-street to Pier No. 13, and across Whitehall-street, in front of No. 38.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEPT. 14, 1869.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22 | Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7
Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23 | China, Wednesday, Oct. 13
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29 | Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14
Alepso, Thursday, Sept. 30 | Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6 | Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$90 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold. Second Cabin, to Paris.....$105, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$100, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 114 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA.....Sept. 25 | BRITANNIA.....Oct. 16
CAMBRIA.....Oct. 2 | COLUMBIA.....Oct. 23
ROMA.....Oct. 9 | EUROPA.....Oct. 30
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.....Roussan.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
From Pier No. 44 North River, WEDNESDAY.
NEVADA.....3,120 tons.....Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,018 tons.....Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA.....3,302 tons.....Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,160 tons.....Oct. 13.
IDAHO.....2,300 tons.....Oct. 20.
MINNESOTA.....2,965 tons.....Oct. 27.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, Webster, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2:30 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....Steerage.
$150 to $200.....$75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FIRST LINE ON 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
CITY OF ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 30. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast as slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Sept. 23
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE.....Sept. 30
EAGLE, Captain M. B. GREENE, (via Nassau)..Oct. 7
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Wier. Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B Slocum, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. B. Greene, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamship
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Thursday, Sept. 30.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Drake, Saturday, Oct. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 4 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Captain MALONE, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 58 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.
E. A. HARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can submit the expense of a Courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in assisting the traveler from the first moment he and traveling companions land in Paris; examination as to necessity of luggage; in engaging the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. The services of passport couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Vivienne, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1869.
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A Meeting of this Board, held to-day:
Resolved, That the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping," published by the "American Shipmasters' Association" of this City, is **THE ONLY RELIABLE PUBLICATION OF OUR KIND EXTANT**, and that we recommend it as deserving the confidence of those interested in shipping.
Resolved, That the Committee on the American Shipmasters' Association be requested to act with the Association in devising means to maintain the merits and extend the usefulness of the work.
ELLWOOD WALTER, Sec'y of the Board.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of this Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 363 Broadway

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE.
VIA FERNANDINA, FLORIDA.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DESPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LINDSTROM,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 28 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. J. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to E. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE..Saturday, Sept. 25.
GEORGE CROMWELL.....VAIL.....Saturday, Oct. 2.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTHWEST —REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship ZODIAC, ——, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 23d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail 30th September.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain Isaac Crowell, on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LAWDEN Agent, No. 62 West-st.
Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, by this line, half per cent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and magnificent steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones, Capt. Geo. B. Hull,
From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River,
At 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
The ST. JOHN will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Dock (foot of Broadway) at 5 o'clock P. M., in the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wheart, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world-renowned and favorite Steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander Braton, Commander Simmons,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 40 North River,
foot of Chambers-st.
AT FIVE P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamers of the Albany and Troy Line, after SUNDAY, Sept. 19 inst., will discontinue landing at foot of West 34th-st., leaving their regular wharf as usual, Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., and foot West 34th-st., 6½. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, and 241 Fulton-st., New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer RED BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 8 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 27, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1 P. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 29, 9:30 A. M.	Wed'y, Sept. 29, 1:30 P. M.
Thur'y, Sept. 30, 10:30 A. M.	Thur'y, Sept. 30, 2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE— CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8½, for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Ramsons, Atlantic Highlands and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:30 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 8, foot Market-st., every afternoon at 4:45, and 37th-st. at 5 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 20c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Bayville' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves foot Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:30 A. M., until Oct. 16, when leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ports daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 8:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MILLINERY.

OPENING.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Madam BUSHNELL, of No. 32 West 11th-st., will have a Fall opening of a large and elegant assortment of the latest Fall and Winter styles of French Bonnets and Hats.

Mrs. R. HEIN WILL OPEN ON WEDNESday, Sept. 22, at No. 677 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., an elegant assortment of Ladies' and Children's Fall and Winter Round Hats; also Boys' and Infants' Hats.

Mrs. HOWELL WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, Sept. 23, a beautiful assortment of French bonnets and round hats at her millinery and dressmaking rooms, No. 65 8th-av., near 14th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.
FURNITURE.
The best assortment in this City.
Our own manufacture. Warranted.
WARREN, WARD & CO.,
Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
We are receiving daily from auction and private sales
NEW GOODS,
Adapted for the coming season.
Our Fall importations of
FEATHERS, FLOWERS AND SASH RIBBONS are special lots.
Black and colored SILK VELVETS.
Black and colored SATINS and SILKS.
CLOAK and DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES.
LACES, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, JEWELRY.
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SMALL WARES, EMBROIDERIES.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES and BOWS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, WAX DOLLS, &c.
OUR BONNET-ROOM
is filled with novelties in
STRAW, FELT, PLUSH AND VELVET HATS, CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., cor. store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
Will find
IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.
JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., cor. store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT KINSEY'S,
BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
BONNET RIBBONS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c.
RICH FANCY RIBBONS, 25c.
RICH PLAID RIBBONS, 15c., 25c.
RICH PLAID SATIN RIBBONS, 25c.
RICH STRIPED RIBBONS, 25c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 40c., 60c. PIECE.
ROMAN SASH AND NECK RIBBONS.
LOTS OF NECK RIBBONS, 10c. YARD.
FEATHER DEPARTMENT.
800 BOXES NEW FEATHERS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES.
ALL COLORS IN FEATHERS, 25c.
PRIMES WITH BIRDS, 50c.
LARGE RICH BREASTS, 75c., 75c.
LOTS OF CHOICE FEATHERS, 50c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
AUCTION LOTS OPENING EVERY DAY.
MILLINERY GOODS.
LOTS OF HATS, 25c., 50c., 75c., 95c.
NEW FRAMES, 15c.
BEST FRENCH FRAMES, 20c.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT
SILK VELVETS, ALL COLORS, 25c. piece.
FANCY TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 25c. yard.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 25c. piece.
LOTS OF SILK FRINGES, 5c. yard.
RICH SILK TRIMMINGS, 50c., 75c. piece.
SILK GIMPS, 25c., 50c., 75c. piece.
TRIMMING SATINS AND VELVETS.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
LOT OF KID GLOVES, 25c. pair.
ANOTHER LOT OF KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
A FINE LOT OF JOUVIN KIDS, 75c.
A SPLENDID LOT OF LADIES' KIDS, 85c.
AT 99c. ALL THE NEW COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
AUCTION LOTS OF HOSIERY.
CASE OF FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 31c.
SEVERAL LOTS OF GENTS' TIES, 6c. 10c., 15c.
EXTRA RICH SATIN TIES, 25c.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF LACE GOODS FROM AUCTION.
1,000 YARDS VESTIBULE LACE, 25c. yard.
SILK ALL TISSUES, 30c. yard.
RICH LOT LACE COLLARS, 25c. to 75c.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 8c., 10c.
LOT OF HEMSTITCH DO., 10c., 12½c.
LOT OF BRAIDED AND HEMSTITCH, 12½c.
LOT OF GENTS' HEMSTITCH, 25c.
LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 18c. UP.
RICH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c., 75c.
EXTRA LOT OF LINEN HEMSTITCH, 20c.
FINE FRENCH LAWN, HEMMED, 10c.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
AUCTION LOTS OF EMBROIDERY.
CHOICE LOT MUSLIN EDGINGS, 5c., 8c. YARD.
LOT OF WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 20c., 25c.
LOTS OF RUFFLINGS, 25c., 25c. PIECE.
FINE EMBROIDERIES AT GOLD COST.
FINE LOT OF LINEN CUFFS, 10c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
BEST 10s. YARD MACHINE SILK, 11c.
LOTS OF HAIR NETS, 5c.
5,000 PORTEMONNAIES, 20c., 25c. TO 95c.
SETS OF JEWELRY, 25c., 50c., 75c.
JET CHAINS, 31c. AND 50c.
FANCY BUTTONS BELOW COST.
PEARL COTTON'S BRAIDING PINS, NEEDLES.
WAX DOLLS FROM 15c. UP.
FANCY GOODS VERY LOW.
WM. KINSEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 20,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,
Suitable for the season, comprising:
SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
NECK RIBBONS, &c.,
In all the
LATEST NOVELTIES.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS,
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
REAL POINT LACE APPLIQUE SHAWLS,
SETS, COLLARS, EDGES, COIFFURES,
PARASOL COVERS, FICHUS,
BARBES, TRIMMING LACES,
&c. &c. &c.
GUIPURE AND VALENCIENNES LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
HAMBURGH AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK AND WHITE IMITATION TRIMMING LACES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
GERMAN AND PARIS FANCY GOODS,
SWISS CARVED WOOD ARTICLES,
BERLIN AND ZEPHYR WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,
PATTERNS, CANVASS, SMALL WARES, &c.
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
A full assortment of our
CELEBRATED ONE DOLLAR GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
No. 56 EAST 14TH-ST.
CORNER UNIVERSITY PLACE,
UNION-SQUARE.

MARIE GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE CO.
No. 6 Breevoort-place, (No. 53 East 10th-st.,) New-York.
Will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY
FOR THE FALL SEASON
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

BURGLARY SUNDAY MORNING AT FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 666 Broadway. Liberal reward for the return of all or any part of the ahawls, &c., or will pay the thieves more than they can procure from any other persons.
FOUNTAIN & CO.

CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and furniture coverings of every description at No. 447 Broadway, near Howard's. CHARLES OTT, FURNITURE at No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.

TOYS.—A VERY LARGE AND FINE ASsortment at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AT NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., COR. ner of 25th-st., all girls desirous of obtaining good situations immediately will do well by calling at BEDELL'S before engaging elsewhere; viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, and girls for general housework, suited immediately.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF cloak, dress making and ladies' underwear connected with a large dry-goods house. West; must thoroughly understand the business and be of the highest respectability; none others need apply. Address B. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO thoroughly understands the retail dry goods business as walker in a Western city; must bring the best testimonials as to character, habits and capability. Address J. R. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, with real name and address.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man, apt, quick, a good penman, correct at figures and not afraid of work; one with some knowledge of stock transfers and coupon payments preferred. Address TRANSFER BOOKS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIFTY AMERICAN, ENGLISH, Irish, Scotch, German and French ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids and laundresses, twenty professed cooks and other cooks, housework girls, young girls. Excellent situations ready for all at BOARDMAN'S, No. 229 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WITH good recommendations, can hear of a good place, a few miles from the City (near High Bridge); a first-class laundress also wanted. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 54 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A good penman and correct at figures, in a manufacturing business one week to transcribing preferred. Address J. C. E., Box No. 2,624 Post Office.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD SEWERS, TO work on infants' clothing; work given out, if required, to competent hands. Apply at No. 826 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have good City references. Apply, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at No. 319 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress; must be experienced in their business; none but colored need apply. Call with references, between 9 and 12, at No. 30 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a small family. Apply at No. 325 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply, with good City references, at No. 60 West 57th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; unpretending; a situation as governess; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; excellent City references; no objection to any part of the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, housework girls, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 229 4th-av., new No. 388.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a permanent situation as seamstress; can use Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing to assist in other work, if required; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 123 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; ring No. 3 bell.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 227 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SEAMStress and chambermaid, with excellent City references, a situation in the City, or will travel with a lady; is quick at the needle; can do seamstress and parlor maid. Call or address No. 305 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City reference. A situation in the City or a short distance in the country; makes excellent bread and pastry, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; wages, $14. Call at No. 326 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation to cook and assist in the washing; understands all kinds of English cooking; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; understands fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; has the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, side dishes, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; City references. Call for two days at No. 119 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands ironing, larding, ice-cream, jellies, &c.; has unexceptionable recommendations; no objections to country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, pastry, and dessert; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 West 20th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; has lived in, and has reference from some of the best families in the City, as a very good woman and good cook; about 30. Call at No. 229 4th-av., new No. 388.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, finter and to do up ladies' fine muslin in the nicest manner, by a very respectable young woman; has the best references. Call at No. 229 4th-av., new No. 388.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and baker; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 Avenue A, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTant cook who is willing to assist in the washing, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; is a good meat and pastry cook. To be seen at No. 141 6th-av., over draper's store, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE and sewing-woman, to take charge of an infant or grown children, a situation; good references, and is fond of children. Apply at No. 141 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over draper's store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, a situation as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to take care of a baby. Apply for three days at No. 135 Crosby-st., Room No. 13, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing and ironing of a few good families; can furnish references as to her ability of doing both plain and fancy work; charges moderate. Call at No. 25 East 14th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady and sew; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 260 East 124th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands cooking perfectly; no objection to the country.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Standards of Honor and Shame—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached, yesterday morning, before the Third Unitarian Society, at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, near Forty-first-street, taking as the subject of his discourse, "Standards of Honor and Shame." His text was from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans—"I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ."

In his opening remarks the preacher described the peculiarities attaching to the condition in which the great Apostle found himself when he set out to preach the Gospel truths he had learned from the Saviour of mankind. Paul was an aristocrat by birth and associations; he naturally had little community of feeling with the masses, and speaking from a mere human point of view, he was the least likely of men to devote all the energies of body and soul to the benefit and advantage of humanity. Yet, because he gave way to the force of those truths which he had learned from Christ, and allowed himself to be governed by his higher and better nature, he became the best friend of the people, a benefactor of the human race. If he were to come back to the world now, and pursue the same line of conduct that distinguished his ministry—the same simplicity of manner and plain honesty of purpose—who among us would be ashamed of him? The Popes, the Bishops, the priests, and all who hold to those matters of dignity and reserve with which they have invested religion—these would say Paul's conduct is a scandal to the Church. If the Saviour Himself should come again among men, what would He do? Call around Him the poor, the despised and the lowly. He would be found taking an interest in the affairs of workingmen, conducting crusades against intemperance and licentiousness; perchance be seen in some great square of our City counseling a woman of the town, and visiting the abodes of sickness, sin and sorrow, in order to alleviate moral and physical ills. Yet it is considered a shame, in this day, to do as He did. Let some band of earnest believers, anxious to benefit humanity, come out of the existing ecclesiasticisms; let them throw aside formularies and dogmas; let them take the platform instead of the pulpit; assemble in a common hall instead of a towered, spired and consecrated church; and no matter how pure may be their lives, how earnest their desire to make men better and holier and happier, they will receive no aid, no encouraging word from the majority of Christians in our day. Ladies of fashion would not lend their presence; young men and young women of reputed Christian character would not go among them; they would, according to the present standard, consider it a shame so to do. What, then, is the true Christian standard of honor and of shame? The world of trade and commerce has its standard—the possession of wealth. It seems to act as if it believed God blesses those who earn the most; that the best seats in the Kingdom are reserved for such as can pay the highest price for them. We are born into this world of commerce and traffic, however, and protest against the idea that obtains in it. The heart of man says, take human nature at its best—be liberal; the commercial world says, take human nature at its worst—be suspicious. The heart says give, sometimes it may be unwisely, but let your purpose be pure; the commercial world says, consider it a shame ever to be overreached; and so the struggle goes on until the finer feelings are blunted, the charitable instincts are uprooted, and the man becomes a far different creature from what he would be were he not governed by the idea that permeates the world of wealth.

The preacher then reviewed the world of fashion—a world where the "cut," the style, was everything, and brain and nobility of nature were nothing—a world of scissors, and broadcloth and ribbons and laces. It, too, set up its standard. Poverty was a shame, according to its notion; to be found doing anything useful was to be lessened in its estimation; idleness and frippery were its components; its aristocracy was the meanest known among men, yet its law, its controlling influence, is so powerful as to make the professor of spiritual faith ashamed to be found contravening its established usages, even if conscience approved such contravention. One could not help thinking what a shabby fellow Paul must have been to work all his days making sail-cloth, when he might have made the poor Christians pay his expenses. What had the earnest Christian to set up against these combined powers of wealth, fashion and their colleagues in the attempt to lead men aright? Nothing but an idea, a dream, a knowledge of the hollowness of the present, and a faint glimmering of the future. Money is heavy, fame is loud, fashion is imperious; yet all can be overcome in the interest of humanity. Let all thinkers and earnest men strive to make the dream solid, to make the vision palpable, and the remedy will be effectual. Let them gather around them the company of the great and good of all ages and centuries past, and learn from them the lesson of imperative duty. Then the standards of honor and shame will be changed; the now shadowy worlds will become real, and the real worlds will have lost their power to keep humanity under their control.

Rev. B. F. Pinkerton on Missionarry Work in Egypt.

Rev. B. F. PINKERTON, for the last four years connected with the American Mission in Egypt, preached at the Harlem United Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning and afternoon. He was one of nine American clergymen who were engaged in the missionary work in Egypt, they being the only missionaries in that country, with the exception of a German divine, who acted under the auspices of the American Board. The American mission has existed in Egypt for the last fifteen years, during which time it has been very successful. Its evangelical labors have been principally among the Copts, a class of Arabians in Egypt numbering 200,000; their religion being similar to the Roman Catholic, but more crude and uncivilized. The American missionaries have also devoted themselves to the work of enlightening the Armenians and Greek Catholics, who form a considerable part of the population of Cairo and Alexandria. About 800 Bibles in the Arabic language are annually distributed among the Copts, besides a large quantity of other religious reading. The Bibles are being joyfully accepted by the laity of the Coptic Church, who are, on the average, more intelligent than their priests, the latter being usually selected from the peasant class. The Protestant clergymen perform most of their evangelical work by the aid of mission schools, of which there are six regularly located at as many stations, together with a number of others which they only occasionally attend. The great object of these schools is to teach the Copts the Protestant religion and to establish a native Protestant ministry among them. As yet no attempt has been made to build a permanent Christian Church in Egypt, owing to the extreme opposition of the Mohammedan authorities. Since the commencement of the missionary work about 170 Copts have been received as regular communicants of the Protestant Church. The mission also numbers one native preacher and several colporteurs and helpers, who have accomplished great good among their fellow countrymen. The missionaries have not made any strenuous effort as yet towards the conversion of the Mohammedans in Egypt. While the policy of the Sublime Porte for the past two or three years has been one of toleration for all religious sects within its borders, nevertheless it rigidly refuses to permit any proselytism on the part of the "faithful."

Rutger's Presbyterian Church—Sermon of Rev. N. W. Conkling.

Rev. N. W. CONKLING, pastor of this church, preached a sermon last evening on the text taken from Thessalonians, 5th chapter, 17th verse: "Pray without ceasing." The discourse was an earnest exhortation to habitual prayer, showing its importance to enable us to meet the trials of life and secure the divine blessing upon our undertakings. Prayer should always be based on truth and sincerity, and should be consistent with the life of him who prays, or, as the reverend gentleman expressed, we should not "pray cream and live skim milk." Prayer should also be earnest, and should emanate from the heart. The man who does not pray is practically an atheist. Last of all it was only through prayer that a man could secure the salvation of his own soul.

Reunion of the Morning Star Sunday School—Addresses by Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. J. H. Vincent and Others.

The reunion and regular monthly concert of the Morning Star Sunday School, held yesterday afternoon at Apollo Hall, was attended by an unusually large audience. The exercises consisted of singing and brief addresses from several gentlemen, among whom were HORACE GREELEY, Rev. J. H. VINCENT, of Chicago, and Rev. S. H. HILLMEN.

Mr. GREELEY confined his remarks to the subject of temperance, and was listened to with close attention. He said that while he would not place temperance alone among the virtues or above them, he considered intemperance one of the chief causes of all the miseries and wickedness in this life. He would enlist his hearers, especially the young, among the enemies of this curse. Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby, once remarked that because a man lived good it was not a sure guarantee that he would escape from evil, but that if he hated evil in itself he was safe. So if the young could be trained to hate intemperance and to devote their energies to its suppression, great good would be accomplished in the course of time. Iniquity and wrong centre around the intoxicating cup. We could unroof houses about us and find within them poor wretched children constantly ill-treated and sent out to beg by their drunken parents, and these children are growing up to become like their parents. The speaker believed that they ought to be traced out and taken from their pernicious homes. He wished Christians and all men would become more impressed with the necessity of crushing out this vice of intemperance. In our own City there are reported some 2,000 arrests every week, of which nine-tenths, without doubt, are directly or indirectly caused by the use of intoxicating liquor; and the victims have to be provided for in hospitals and prisons by the hard-earned money of honest people. Mr. GREELEY said he never could be too thankful that he was made an early advocate of total abstinence. He was glad that he was not even only a moderate drinker, for such a person is never safe or sure of himself. The alcoholic poison may not intoxicate him, but it undermines the physical system and affects the moral nature. In conclusion, the speaker besought his young hearers to hate strong drink, to become its determined and active enemies, and to influence all their friends to join them in the cause and make New-York a great temperance city.

Rev. Mr. VINCENT followed with an effective address to the children on the nobleness of doing what was right. The school meets every Sunday morning and afternoon, and is increasing in numbers.

Rev. J. S. Holme on the Spiritual Darkness of Byron's Character.

An impressive discourse was delivered at the Fifty-second-street Baptist Church last evening by Rev. J. S. HOLME, the subject being "Spiritual Darkness as illustrated in the character and writings of Lord BYRON." The reverend gentleman selected for his text the words: "The way of the wicked is as the darkness; they know not at what they stumble." Proverbs, iv., 19.

He said that this term "wicked," as used in the Scripture, was not strictly synonymous with the term now in common use. When we spoke of the wicked, we referred to persons who were addicted to vice and immorality. When the sacred writer spoke of the wicked, he used the term in a much broader sense. Here forgetfulness of God seemed to be equivalent to the word "wicked." Here the characteristic feature of wickedness seemed to be a want of confidence in God. The wicked as now, in the Scriptures refers to those who refuse to accept the gracious provisions of salvation. The darkness of the wicked grows in intensity as it advances, but the light of the righteous shines more and more unto the perfect day. There was no doubt that it was right and proper to illustrate Divine truth by the testimony of human example in all its phases, that one might light and interpret the other. There was found in the works of Lord BYRON a poem called "Darkness." This poem had been an enigma to his critics. Sir WALTER SCOTT and Lord JEFFERY and others who studied it were unable to understand it. SCOTT characterized it as a poem in which a succession of terrible images are made to flit before us. The meaning of the poem to some was enveloped in a cloud. Lord JEFFERYS seems to take a like view of it. If it were a matter of poetic criticism, he would not certainly enter the lists with such a man; but he believed it to be a matter of deep religious experience. Human experience sometimes appeared in the light of Divine revelation. He took this effusion of Lord BYRON to be a practical but fearful illustration of the truth of the text, "The way of the wicked is darkness." The poem commenced with a very significant line, which seemed to be the key to Lord BYRON's own state. He says:

"I had a dream, which was not all a dream,"

which certainly testified that the poem was rather an experience of BYRON's married life than a mere fanciful sketch. This poem seemed to reveal the depths of BYRON's breast. The poem was continued thus:

"The bright sun was extinguish'd
And the stars did wander darkling in eternal space
Rayless and pathless, and the icy earth swung
Blind and blackening in the moonless air.
Morn came and went and came and brought no day."

Having quoted several other passages, the reverend gentleman said that the first thought suggested by these lines was that utter spiritual darkness foreboded the death of all activity. When there is an absence of activity the man can discern no ray of hope. BYRON seemed to have little confidence in God's word. He was not only an infidel, but almost an atheist. He seemed not to believe in his own immortality, and did they wonder that such a work should be written when the shadows of death were encompassing him. The lines of MILTON were grand and sublime, and were due to spiritual light. Spiritual darkness necessitated the death of love and all the affections of the soul. The fearful results of this darkness were manifested in BYRON's poem—

"And each sat sullenly apart, gorging himself in gloom;
We have on earth but one thought, and that Death."

They could hardly conceive a more terrible conception of the selfishness of sin than those lines, "And each sat sullenly apart, gorging himself in gloom." He (BYRON) represented men with their mouths full of curses, gnashing their teeth and howling like wild beasts. This was the power of darkness, which by his own confession had already begun to overshadow his own soul. Never in his life was there such a picture set before him of the revelations of the terrors of the world to come. BYRON's poem was a transcript of his own experience. He did not stand as an accuser of BYRON, but he had little to say in his defence. He was a wicked man, as every one knew that had perused his works. He was a wicked man and a woman-hater, and severed all the ties of morality and social life. Lord BYRON had a few redeeming traits. His labors for Greece would never be forgotten, but his evil genius would last forever. That he died as he lived we had no reason to doubt. In Lord BYRON's case it would be said in that great day, "Let him that is accursed be accursed still, and let him that is filthy be filthy still."

Spiritualism—The Mighty Dead at Cooper Institute—A Seance and a Scene.

CLAIR R. DE EVERE, the lady who has recently assumed the championship of Spiritualism in this City, gave her second lecture and *séance* in the large hall of Cooper Institute last evening. There were from four to five hundred persons present, all or most of them seemingly interested in discovering the truth or falsity of the lady's representations. Mr. CHAS. PARTRIDGE presided, and prefaced the introduction of the lady by a few remarks on the necessity of preserving perfect order. The chemist, he said, in his search after truth, cannot attempt to impose any arbitrary law of his own in his investigations. He must discover the law which prevails and abide by that. So also in Spiritualism; we must not attempt to impose our own arbitrary views, but rather patiently await the revelations to be made, creating no disturbance or confusion which may destroy the conditions necessary to a full spiritual development. Spiritualism is as capable of demonstration as is any branch of physical science, and is equally capable of being judged by the use of the human senses.

It was then arranged that at the close of the lecture, as was suggested at the previous meeting, a committee of non-believers should ascend the platform and let their judgment of the lady's communications be the guide for the entire audience.

Miss DE EVERE, on coming forward, expressed her pleasure at again having the opportunity to appear before a New-York audience. It was the first time, she said, that she had consented to subject herself to the investigations of a committee. She had been accustomed to submit herself to the guidance of her controlling spirit, but if her word as a lady, if her past life and the life she now daily led, would not be accepted as a sufficient guarantee for the truthfulness of her representations, she would, for the sake of the great truth she sought to inculcate, submit to the test of a committee of respectable persons respectably made. She then referred to the report which a morning paper had made of her former lecture. If a Mormon or a polygamist came here and lectured, the papers would give them a fair report, though their doctrines tended to untold miseries, while she sought only, in obedience to higher powers, to lead the people to a higher and purer life, to their associations with the future world, the good of whom are present among us watching over and influencing to good those whom they love here below. When an absent friend, she says, sends us a letter saying that he is approaching and near at hand, do we not believe it, and do we when he does come, shut our doors against him? We are now laboring to break through the clouds that befog the human mind; we bring you news of the approach of your friends from the spirit world; and will you shut the doors of your mind against them, or will you in unprejudiced sincerity seek to purify your hearts and elevate your souls to a condition to receive the communications and improve by the influence the good among the departed ones seek to bestow on us here? If every mind was spiritualized they might directly communicate with those in the spirit world, but in the absence of that purity we must accept such communications and in such form as the spirits see us prepared to receive. If, therefore, we would receive our friends from the other world, we must prepare the way for them by the purification of our hearts and the elevation of our souls. The Churches tell the young man, "you should not smoke or drink," but this does not go deep enough; you must prepare yourselves for those good spirits who come to you to be your support and guide. After some further general remarks in the same strain, Miss DE EVERE closed with a fine period on the beauty of the idea contained in the communication of the living with the dead who have passed within the unspeakable realms of the future sphere.

A committee of about fifteen persons, including several ladies, was then selected promiscuously from the audience, all of whom claimed not to be believers in spiritualism. They took seats on the platform, and the lady commenced to describe to them the form, age, and complexion of the dead friends whom she saw around each. Some of these descriptions were quite unsatisfactory, which she attributed to the fact that they did not remember. Others were admitted, by those to whom they were made, to be partially true, and several seemed quite satisfied. As on Sunday last, her descriptions were very general, covering almost everybody and anybody, thus leaving the individuals addressed, if they had any dead friends at all, a very wide circle from which to select.

One member of the committee declared that he had seen spirits in his office, and those were about the only ones on this earth in which he had any faith. This announcement seemed to greatly disturb the condition of Miss DE EVERE, who informed the unbeliever that he was then drunk. This, the gentleman thought, was to his mind the least reliable of all her spiritual communications. Seemingly unwilling to waste further efforts on one so unbelieving, she characterized him as similar to the one who would not believe without feeling the imprint of the wound in the side of our Saviour.

A young gentleman on the committee took exception to the lady's remarks, and had the satisfaction to be informed from the spirit world that he was only an "upstart." After these slight deviations the lady went on with comparative smoothness to the end of her task, seemingly satisfying some and suggesting to others the expression that all was not as satisfactory as they would like. It may be remarked that, in forming the Committee, the lady objected to any of the reporters being included, for she said they had not told the truth about her in the papers, and she did not believe they would tell the truth on the Committee. At the close of the performance the audience departed, some among them solemn and serious enough, while others were so ungallant as to pronounce the whole thing a fraud.

Rev. Jos. A. Seiss on the Consolations of the Christian Religion.

Rev. JOSEPH A. SEISS, of Philadelphia, preached at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity last evening from the text:

"Then Simon Peter said: To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life. And we believe for sure that Thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God."

The speaker enlarged upon the wants of human nature, which Christ alone can satisfy. The skeptic, he said, has no consolation in his afflictions, no hope in his forebodings. Astronomy is a glorious science, but science in itself is wholly unsatisfactory. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." One may be surrounded with all magnificence, yet he finds no real satisfaction except in a love of Christ. Christ was himself the miracle of the ages. His character infidelity cannot touch. PAINE could say nothing against him; ROUSSEAU admitted the sublimity and wisdom of his maxims. He was not a mere man; He was a God of Gods, and in Him alone can we find the full and complete satisfaction for all our wants.

Opening of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

The new and handsome edifice of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, Brooklyn, a description of which has already been published in the TIMES, was duly opened yesterday. The event, though an interesting one to the parish, was not attended by any unusual pomp and ceremony, but the occasion was seized upon as opportune for the dedication of twenty-nine young persons to the work of the Church, by confirmation, which rite was performed by Bishop LITTLEJOHN. The rector, Rev. Dr. DROWNE, and Rev. Mr. CROKE conducted the regular morning service.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN, in his address, congratulated the rector and the parish of St. Paul's on the completion of their magnificent temple, and expressed the hope that at no time in its history would its walls be desecrated with the sounds of novelties such as would detract from the solemnity of the good old ritual of the Church, and he hoped that the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ would prosper in their hands; that souls would be brought to the cross and God glorified.

Vanderbilt and the Money Changers.

The Spiritualists held their regular services yesterday afternoon at Everett Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, where a long discussion was had on the proper basis of society.

Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE was quite severe on Commodore VANDERBILT and the Wall-street money changers. The former, he understood, had used his entire capital a short time since to lock up all the money in Wall-street. The speaker on Saturday last had gone to three banks before he could get small bills for a fifty, and then got it only as a favor. When asked what was his remedy for this he replied, he would have the Legislature make the most stringent law they could on this subject, and he would be one to execute it by hanging VANDERBILT and all the Wall-street money gamblers on the same tree.

Feast of the Tabernacles.

Last evening commenced the Jewish festival "Suckoth," or the Feast of Tabernacles, which serves to commemorate the crossing of the Red Sea, and the gathering into tents and tabernacles of the Hebrews who were miraculously saved from Pharoah and his hosts. The Jewish feast of "Simchath Thorah," the day of the law, commences next Sunday evening. It is observed only by the Jews of the old school.

The French Church Du St. Esprit.

The French Church Du St. Esprit, in West Twenty-second-street, which has been closed for some weeks past, was reopened for divine service yesterday. The attendance was small, a large portion of the regular congregation being still absent from the City. The sermon was preached by the pastor.

Base Ball—Daily Times Pressmen vs. Tribune.

A game took place between the above Clubs on Saturday last, on the Endeavors' ground at East New-York, which resulted in a signal victory for the TIMES nine, they batting heavily from the word "go." All did well, but the *Tribune* boys were unable to strike OPENSHAW's pitching. Below is the score:

TIMES.	O.	R.	TRIBUNE.	O.	R.
J. Openshaw, p.	1	7	McCarthy, 1st b.	3	2
Welton, 2d b.	3	3	J. Nulty, c.	6	0
Sherck, c. f.	4	4	Albright, s. s.	4	3
Halloran, l. f.	2	5	Gould, p.	1	5
Myers, s. s.	3	3	Fahey, l. f.	2	3
Maning, c.	4	3	E. Nulty, r. f.	5	0
Allison, 2d b.	1	4	Cropton, c. f.	1	3
Brown, r. f.	5	4	McCradden, 2d b.	4	2
McGovern, 1st b.	4	3	Murray, 3d b.	3	1
Total	27	37	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Times	8	1	1	1	4	3	7	8	4	—37
Tribune	0	1	0	4	1	4	0	9	0	—19

Umpire—Mr. JOHN ROBB.
Scorer—Mr. SHERIDAN.
Time of Game—2 hours, 30 minutes.

The American Institute Fair.

The workingmen and their families will be interested to learn that the managers of the American Institute at a late meeting decided to sell tickets to shops for mechanics, workingmen and workingwomen and their families, in packages of twenty-five, at thirty cents each ticket. These packages will be supplied in any required number to all shops and manufactories everywhere, on application to the Secretary of the Board, JOHN W. CHAMBERS, at the office of the Exhibition. About one hundred varieties of apples from Kansas were placed on exhibition by Manager CARPENTER on Saturday evening. This fruit is very large, fine and fair, showing conclusively that Kansas can grow apples equal to any State in the Union.

Dastardly Assault.

Last night, about 7:30 o'clock, as Officer GALLAGHER was patroling his beat on Newark-avenue, west of the Five Corners, Hudson City, a man suddenly sprang out and dealt him a heavy blow in the face, following up the attack with such rapidity that the officer had no time to defend himself. The noise of the scuffle attracted the attention of Officer HENNESSEY, who ran in the direction of the noise and found that the man had the officer by the throat choking him. They succeeded in effecting the arrest of the fellow, who proved to be FRANK OATES, a well-known rough. This is the third assault which has been made upon Officer GALLAGHER, who appears to be an efficient officer, within a few months.

Probable Homicide.

A serious stabbing affray occurred in Newark-avenue, near South Fourth-street, Jersey City, about 10:30 o'clock last night. Three colored men named SAMUEL SHARP, SAMUEL SUTTON and JOHN BROWN were quarreling. A man named JAMES MCGIVNENY, who was sitting on a soap box in front of his house, requested them to move on, as it was not right for them to create such a disturbance on a Sunday night, when one of the men named SAMUEL SHARP, a North Carolina negro, stabbed him in the small of the back. An officer came to his assistance and arrested SHARP. The wounded man was conveyed to the Station-house, where it was found that the knife had entered his liver. Dr. REEVES was called, and after examining the wound stated that the man was probably mortally wounded.

Extensive Fire Up Town.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred at the oil dock of LOMBARD, AYRES & CO., at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street, North River. The engine-room was entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of oil. The loss of the firm is estimated at $10,000; insurance unknown.

LATER.—At midnight a second alarm was given for the same fire, in consequence of the flames suddenly rekindling. A tank containing one thousand barrels of crude petroleum was completely destroyed before any additional aid could arrive on the ground. The immense quantity of oil on fire at that moment rendered the vessels at the dock in great danger, though the flames were prevented by strenuous exertions from reaching them. The cars also escaped. The additional loss occasioned by this renewal of the fire was about $8,000, thus making the aggregate loss $18,000.

Felonious Assaults Last Night.

MARGARET RYAN, of No. 52 Oak-street, was assaulted last evening by ANN RYAN, at No. 313 Water-street, who struck her on the head with a bottle and caused a severe scalp wound.

An altercation occurred last evening in the Ninth Ward, at No. 414 West-street, between CHAS. GILCHRIST, a boatman from Albany, MARK COLLINS and SARAH COLLINS, in consequence of COLLINS abusing his wife. During the row, GILCHRIST was shot in the leg by either the husband or wife. Both were arrested, and the wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

THE MINING CALAMITY.

Official List of the Widows and Orphans.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Sept. 18.

One of the first acts of the Board of Managers of the Avondale Relief Fund was the appointment of a committee, headed by Mr. DRAPER SMITH, of Plymouth, to visit each family and ascertain the name and age of the widow and the number of children. On Tuesday last we received the following from Mr. SMITH as the result of the labor. In only a few instances was the census of those in the old country obtained:

Name.	Age.	Children.	Name.	Age.	Children.
Mrs. James James, (old country)	—	—	Lydia Williams, (wife of W. L. W.)	28	—
Mary Ann Williams, (wife of W. N. W.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Elizabeth Pryor	24	2
Jane Harden	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mary Guyten	30	3
Esther Jones, (wife of T. L. J.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sarah Smith	22	3
Ann Lumley	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rebecca Frothingham	19	—
Esther Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. McGurck	—	3
Ann Jones, (wife of T. D. J.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. Maher	—	1
Margaret Evans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mary Owen	49	—
Mrs. John Bowen	—	[illegible]	Rebecca Allibagh	21	3
Mrs. Evan Hughes	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. William Reese, (Wales)	—	4
Margaret Burch	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mary Harris	26	4
Rosanna Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. W. T. Williams	38	1
Martha Howell	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. David Jones	—	—
Mrs. Hatton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. Edward Owen	—	—
Jane Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. Wm. Davis	—	—
Mrs. Jas. Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. Jas. Phillips	—	—
Mrs. Taylor, (en route for America)	—	1	Isabella Ruth	—	1
Mrs. Wm. D. John, (Wales)	—	[illegible]	Nancy Harkins	28	3
Mrs. W. S. Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	Elizabeth Daily	—	4
Rachel Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bridget Murray	29	3
Mrs. Edward Humphrey	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ellen Bryant	22	2
Mrs. E. D. Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rachel Evans	45	3
Mrs. Wm. Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. Wm. Evans	53	—
Mrs. W. L. Wildrick	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. Gilroy	—	1
Mary J. Edwards	[illegible]	1	Amanda Powell	23	1
Mrs. Jones	—	1	Emily Steele	31	5
Margaret Bowen, (wife of Wm. B.)	[illegible]	1	Emily Johnson, (wife of David J.)	32	1
Ann Morgan	[illegible]	4	Emily Johnson, (wife of Peter J.)	23	—
Mrs. Wm. Jones, (old country)	—	—	Amelia Parfit	34	2
Mary Evans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Anna Reese, (wife of David R.)	45	5
Rebecca Spake	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. Wm. Reese, (old country)	—	1
Mrs. P't'r Conlan, (printed "Costa" in England)	—	[illegible]	Alice Edwards	25	1
Mrs. Thos. Davies, (old country)	—	[illegible]	Sophia Hughes, (wife of John H.)	26	1
Catherine Morris	[illegible]	4	Maria Jones	55	2
Ann Thomas	[illegible]	1	Greeney Lewis	19	—
Malina Mosher	[illegible]	4	Margaret Morgan	46	2
			Mrs. Evan Reese, (old country)	—	—

Recapitulation—Widows, 73; orphaned children, 156.

Avondale Subscriptions.

The amounts thus far subscribed at the leading hotels in the City for the families left destitute by the Avondale calamity, is as follows:

Astor House	[illegible] 00	Fifth-avenue	$22 00
Merchants'	[illegible] 00	St. James'	11 50
Sweeney's	[illegible] 00	Everett	10 00
St. Nicholas	[illegible] 00	Hoffman	7 00
Earle's	[illegible] 00	New-York Hotel	4.00
Metropolitan	[illegible] 00		

Of the $[illegible] received at the St. Nicholas, $135, or considerably more than one-half, was subscribed by the employes of the house.

The following additional subscriptions have been received at the Mayor's office:

Amount previously acknowledged	$8,976 53
Mrs. Eliza Ann Hall	$10
Frank & G[illegible]	100
Guests of the Park Hotel, Hoboken	118
Sixt Ludwig K[illegible]	25
Through James J. Carey, of Mayor's office	16
Through W. S. Whitmore, of Mayor's office	22
James Talcott	25
Jordan, Marsh & Co.	10
C. A. & Co.	10
N. H. B.	5
Friend	5
N. H. D.	5
H. H. & K.	5— 287 00
Grand total	$9,233 53

The employes of the New-Jersey Railroad have subscribed $1,139 44 to the Avondale Fund. Jersey City Lodge F. & A. M. also contributed $50, and the Hudson City Schuetzencorps gave $75 for the same object. The subscription list at Mayor PEDDIE's office was closed Saturday. The total amount received by him was $743 65.

Probably Fatal Clubbing Affray.

A man named WILLIAM E. GEROTTS, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Provost-street and Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested at a late hour last night for clubbing two men, named PETER HERN and THOMAS MURRAY, of No. 390 West-street. HERN is lying at No. 20 Provost-street, in a dying condition, and will be removed to the Jersey City Hospital in the morning. The affray arose from a refusal on the part of GEROTTS to give them liquor, and he charged them with insulting his wife, and made an assault on them while they were not watching him. GEROTTS is confined in the Jersey City Station-house.

Serious Accidents Yesterday.

BERTHA COHEN, aged 23, was struck on the head yesterday and severely injured by a brick which fell from the roof of her dwelling, No. 518 Third-avenue, as she stood in the yard.

RICHARD REILLY, aged 19, of East Twenty-seventh-street, had his rowboat run down by the steamer *Sylvan Glen*, off East Twenty-sixth-street. The boy was fortunately rescued but the boat was destroyed.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop of JOHN DAGER, Seabury-street near Van Brunt, which was totally destroyed; loss $400; insured. Two adjoining frame houses, belonging to FRANCIS B. CUTTING, were damaged to the extent of $800. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the house of J. R. POMPILLY, No. 46 Green-avenue, took fire and sustained damage to the extent of $500.

Fire in Pearl-Street.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the rear premises No. 207 Pearl-street, occupied by WADSWORTH & BROTHERS, manufacturers and importers of varnish and white lead oils. The stock was damaged to the extent of $3,000; insurance not ascertained. Loss on building, $100.

Burglary in a Church.

The little church at Clarenceville, L. I., was broken into by some graceless burglars on Saturday night, who stole the melodeon. The congregation found, on assembling yesterday morning, that they had to rely entirely upon the vocal powers of their choir in the conduct of the service.

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Saturday, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., in the chair, when Mr. ROBERT L. TAYLOR was unanimously reelected Commissioner of Pilots, and the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Board of Directors of the new Central Dispensary have instituted a course of lectures for the benefit of the charity, the first of which will be delivered at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening of this week, by Rev. P. N. LYNCH. Subject—"Society and the Poor." Mayor HALL will preside.

JAMES MACE, the British Champion of the Ring, whose arrival has been announced, brought over with him the trophies of his many achievements in his own country, which are now on exhibition at the jewelry store of BROWNE & SPAULDING, under the Metropolitan Hotel. The trophies consist of the "Champion Belt" presented to Mr. MACE in 1860; two other belts, presented at different times; one gold and one silver tankard; five silver vases, and some other articles.

Brooklyn.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will resume his pulpit ministrations in Plymouth Church next Sunday forenoon.

New-Jersey.

About six o'clock last evening a colored boy named GEORGE FIELD, residing at No. 125 South Second-street, Newark, with his parents, was accidentally drowned while ferrying on the canal.

The clothing store of THOMAS BLANEY, No. 274 Market-street, Newark, was entered by burglars on Saturday evening, and goods to the value of $800 were stolen.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named PETER GERAGHTY was run over on the corner of Hudson and First streets, Hoboken. The boy was taken to HILL's drug store, where his injuries were attended to, and he was conveyed to his residence in Grand-street.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 82⅝; 1867, 81⅞; Ten-forties, 76. Stocks quiet; Erie, 27¼; Illinois, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens flat. Middling Uplands, 13d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 5,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Fine Rosin, 17s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 18—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money, and 93 for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84⅛; 1867, 81⅝; Ten-Forties, 76. Stocks [illegible]; Erie, 27¼; Illinois, 94⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed irregular; Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.@13d.; Middling Orleans 13⅛d.@13¼d. The sales of the day have been 5,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 73s. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 4s. 9d.@5s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Sept. 18—2:30 P. M.—The Bourse is better. Rentes, 70f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19—2:30 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 87 for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Sept. 19—2:30 P. M.—Cotton opens heavy both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Sept. 19—6 P. M.—Cotton closed declining, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 155½f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 154f.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18.—Petroleum closed quiet at 56½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Sept. 17.—Sugars have an advancing tendency. Exchange firmer; rates tending upward.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are flat at 87¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—SUGAR—Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas to foreign ports, 27,000 boxes, 2,000 hhds.; to the United States, 12,000 boxes, 1,000 hhds. Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 220,000 boxes, 3,200 hhds. Muscovadoes, inferior or common refining, active at 7@7⅞ reals ₱ arrobe. MOLASSES—Clayed firm at 5¼ reals ₱ keg; Muscovado or Common, 6¼ reals ₱ keg. An advance in Sugars is prevented by scarcity of tonnage. Shipping in port—21 ships and barks, 22 brigs and 9 schooners. EXCHANGE—On London, 17 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 3@4½ ₱ cent. premium; Gold Exchange on the United States, 60 days' sight, 6@7 ₱ cent. premium; Gold Exchange on United States, short sight, 8½ ₱ cent. premium; Exchange on the United States, 60 days' sight, currency, 21 ₱ cent. discount; Exchange on United States, short sight, currency, 19 ₱ cent. discount.

HONG KONG, Aug. 20.—In the Import market American goods were weak under large supplies. American COALS were weak, the arrivals have been heavy. In the Export market Black TEAS were in moderate supply; the total exports to Great Britain the present season were 35,000,000 pounds. Green TEAS—Settlements, 35,000 half-chests; buyers are holding off for lower prices. SILKS were dull; settlements, 15,000 bales; prices were unchanged. The impression that there will be a falling off in the supply this year gains ground as the season advances. EXCHANGE—On London, 5s. 10½d., taels; on Paris, 740 f., taels.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 28.—There was an improvement in the Import market. TEAS quiet; settlements, 20,000 piculs, mostly for New-York. SILK was active with an upward tendency; arrivals, 570 piculs; stock, 450 piculs. There were no transactions in Silkworms' EGGS. EXCHANGE—On London, 4s. 6⅛d.; on Paris, 563f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,300 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS to New-York—Corn, 12c.; Wheat, 15c.; Oats, 8c.@8½c. FLOUR very dull; sales, 100 bbls. Amber State at $6 62½. WHEAT quiet; sales, 7,500 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 37; 7,500 bushels Red Winter at $1 37½; 18,000 Red Winter at $1 36@$1 37. CORN quiet and drooping; sales, 15,000 bushels Western at 91c.; 17,000 bushels Western at 91½c.@92c. OATS better; sales, 15,000 bushels Western No. 2 at 52½c.; 29,000 bushels Western No. 2 at 53c.; 60,000 bushels Western No. 2, to arrive, at 53c.; 14,000 bushels Western No. 2, to arrive, at 52½c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged. SEEDS dull and unchanged. PORK nominally $32. LARD dull at 19½c.@19¾c. HIGHWINES dull; sales, 10 bbls. at $1 15; nominally $1 12 by the hundred barrels. CATTLE—Receipts of the week—7,800 head; shipments, per New-York Central Railroad, 6,200 head; per Erie Railroad, 1,600 head; market closed steady; Good to Extra, $7@$8 50; Poor to Medium dull at $5@$7. SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000 head; market firm and active at $3 50@$4 50 for Western; $5 75@$6 50 for Canada; $7@$7 25 for Choice Stockers. HOGS—Light receipts; good demand; Extra Light inactive; all the cattle-yards will be closed on Sunday, except for the care of stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—EXCHANGE quiet; 1-5@¼ ₱ cent. off buying, par selling. FLOUR dull at $5@$5 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 23; No. 2 at $1 18½@$1 20. CORN dull and declined 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 2 at 82c.@83½c.; rejected 79c., no grade at 75c.@77c. OATS quiet but a shade firmer at 44½c. RYE active but declined 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 2 at 89c.@92c.; rejected, 79c.@82c. BARLEY quiet and unsettled; sales of No. 2 at $1 49. HIGHWINES dull and declined 2c., at $1 08. PROVISIONS dull, inactive and nominal. Mess PORK, $32@$33 50. LARD, 18¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13½c.@14c. Rough SIDES, 17c. Short rib MIDDLES, 17½; Clear rib, 18c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 17¼c.@18c. Beef CATTLE dull at $3 75@$5 37½ for Texan Steers and Stockers. Live HOGS steady and quiet at $8 50@$9 87½ for Common to Choice. FREIGHTS dull at 5c. for Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 122,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Rye, 8,600 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat, 158,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally lower; sales at 30c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 87@$5 25; Choice Extra, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 60@$6; Treble Extra, $6 50; Choice to Fancy Family, $6 75@$8 00. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Spring, $1 05; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 07@$1 10; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 15; No. 1 White, $1 20; Choice, $1 25. CORN firm at 94c. for Choice Yellow; 95c.@98c. for Prime to Fancy White. OATS firmer at 47c.@53c. RYE quiet at 81c.@85c. BARLEY firm; Prime to Choice Minnesota, $1 30@$1 40. WHISKY heavy at $1 15. PORK quiet at $32@$33 25. Dry-salted MEATS, 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, packed; 14½c. for Shoulders, packed; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides. BACON firm at 16c.@16¼c. for Shoulders, 19c.@19¼c. for Sides. LARD heavy; choice Tierce, 18½c.@18¾c. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$6 50 for Inferior to Choice. Live HOGS steady at $7@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls. Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels.

OSWEGO, Sept. 18.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 25@$8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT declining; sales last night 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 33; 7,000 bushels do. at $1 37; 1,400 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 45; to-day, 7,800 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 35. CORN held at $1@$1 05. BARLEY quiet; sales 2,500 bushels State, to arrive, at $1 25. CORNMEAL, $2 25 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $36 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Barley, 9c. to New-York. LUMBER, $4 25 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—227,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 1,049,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—48,600 bushels Wheat, 18,500 bushels Corn, 3,217,000 feet of Lumber. Shipped by rail for the last two days, 3,859 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 29½c. FLOUR dull; demand light; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9 25; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$8; do. Family, $9 25@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8. WHEAT steady; Prime to Choice, $1 55@$1 65. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 28; Yellow, $1 20@$1 22. OATS dull at 58c.@61c. RYE, $1 10@$1 15. Mess PORK dull at $33@$34. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19½c.@19¾c.; Clear Rib, 20c.; Shoulders, 16½c.@16¾c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 19½c.@19¾c. WHISKY moderately active at $1 16@$1 17.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Red salable at $1 18@$1 20; held 2c.@3c. higher. CORN dull at $1 02. OATS firm at 50c.@57c., the latter price for choice. White RYE firm at $1. BARLEY quiet; sales at $1 65. WHISKY unsettled, offered at $1 10, without buyers. Mess PORK dull and nominally $32. LARD dull at 18½c. Bulk MEATS firm and quiet; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 16½c. BACON, 15½c. for Shoulders, 18½c.@19c. for Sides. BUTTER, 30c.@35c. EGGS, 20c.@21c. GOLD, 136 buying. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 discount buying.

TOLEDO, Sept. 18.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT a shade lower; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 65; White Michigan, $1 38; Regular, $1 30; Amber, $1 29; No. 1 Red, $1 30½; No. 2 Red, $1 28; No. 3 Red, $1 22. CORN declined 1c.; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, 89c. OATS weak, with no sales. FREIGHTS steady at 4c. to Buffalo and 9c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 95,500 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 18.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middlings, 29½c.@29¾c.; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 484 bales; exports coastwise, 1,482 bales. FLOUR, $6 75 for Superfine, $6 10@$6 25 for Extra. OATS, 60c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY unchanged. PORK, $34 50. BACON, 17c. for Shoulders, 20c.@20¼c. for Sides. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD, 19½c.@22c. SUGAR, 14½c. MOLASSES, 60c.@78c. WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE unchanged. GOLD, 135½; EXCHANGE—Sterling, 146¼; New-York Sight, par ¼c. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine and Extras unchanged; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$7 25; Ohio do., $6 75@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$10. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 50@$1 55; Michigan Amber, $1 60. RYE offered at $1 15. CORN steady; Yellow, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 12@$1 16. OATS moving slowly; Delaware and Pennsylvania, 60c.@63c. Quercitron BARK, $37 for No. 1. WHISKY dull at $1 18@$1 20. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—FLOUR dull at $5 75. WHEAT steady at $1 24 for No. 1 and $1 18 for No. 2. OATS unsettled at 44c. for No. 2. CORN declining; No. 2 at 84c. RYE firmer; No. 1 at 89c. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—WHEAT is neglected and the market is dull. RYE in limited supply and State is almost nominal at $1 15@$1 20, being the buying and asking price. CORN quiet and steady, with a fair supply; sales 1,050 bushels Western Mixed, in car lots, at $1 12. BARLEY—Nothing doing. Barley MALT—Sales 200 bushels on private terms. OATS are lower at a fair demand; sales 5,500 bushels State, in lots, at 62c.@63c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—FLOUR is unchanged. WHEAT, $1 50@$1 60 for choice shipping. LEGAL TENDERS, 74. Mining STOCKS were dull, and closed with a general decline: Alpha, $13; Belcher, $14; Bullion, $15; Chollar, $14; Confidence, $30; Crown Point, $21; Empire Mill, $38; Gould & Curry, $70; Hale & Norcross, $116; Imperial, $30; Kentuck, $178; Occidental, $13; Ophir, $14; Overman, $69; Savage, $39; Sierra Nevada, $7; Yellow Jacket, $39.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—FLOUR firm at $5@$5 75 for Superfine. GRAIN steady and unchanged. TOBACCO—Sales 77 hhds. at $4 40@$24 50. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $33@$33 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 23c.; Fancy, 24c. LARD, 24c. WHISKY dull at $1 15@$1 18.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 18.—COTTON opened lively at yesterday's quotations, but stock being small, little was done. Dispatches received from New-York had an unfavorable effect, and the market closed at 26¼c.@27c. for Middlings; receipts, 2,798 bales; exports, 3,211 bales; sales, 400 bales.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—WHEAT heavy and lower; No. 1 sells at $1 31½@$1 32; No. 2 at $1 30. CORN quiet at 96c. for No. 1 Mixed; 95c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. RYE very quiet at $1@$1 05 for No. 1 and 90c.@95c. for No. 2.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Middlings, 27½c.; receipts, 80 bales; exports, 103 bales. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, $1 15@$1 30. CORN, $1 05. OATS, 60c. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 20½c.@21c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 18.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 39½c. ROSIN, $1 55@$1 60. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON, 26½c.@27c.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—WHEAT declined 3c.@4c.; Extra White, $1 53; No. 1 at $1 34; Regular and Amber at $1 27@$1 28. CORN declined 4c.; sells at 90c. OATS firm at 50c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—COTTON opened at 27c. for Middlings, and closed dull at 26c.@26¼c.; sales 373 bales; receipts 466 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 18.—COTTON market closed dull; sales, 50 bales Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c.; receipts, 304 bales; exports, 248 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18.—COTTON in good demand; sales, 600 bales Middling at 27¼c.@27¾c.; receipts, 1,029 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,620 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 47⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 135½.

[Advertisement.]

Over thirty banks have been protected with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph since the Ocean Bank robbery. Look out for imposition and infringement. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Boston	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Sept. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Sept. 11	Brest	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Allemannia	Sept. 21	New-York	Hamburg.
Nevada	Sept. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	Sept. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Sept. 23	New-York	Bremen.
Paraguay	Sept. 25	New-York	London.
City of Boston	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR BRAZIL, CUBA, &C.

North America	Sept. 22	New-York	Rio.
Missouri	Sept. 23	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Sept. 25	New-York	St. Domingo.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Baltimore*, close at the General Post Office at — A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 19—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—J. A. McKinlosa, Mrs. Halstead, C. Waterhouse, Mrs. L. Meller, W. J. Bolle, Miss E. Knowles, Rev. J. Gutsell, Mrs. M. Gutsell, Mrs. Ware, Miss Ware, Master W. Ware, H. H. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. M. A. Dillon, Miss E. Geraghty, Mrs. Hughes and infant, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Kiddle, F. Dwyer, Rev. W. Watson, Mrs. H. Perks and children, Miss Williams, Mrs. McKay, J. Savery, Mrs. J. Savery, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rodgers, Miss E. Caraman, J. Wilson, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. A. C. Parks, R. Ellis, Mrs. R. Ellis, H. H. Merrill, W. H. Long, Mrs. H. B. Greenwood, Miss Lawlor, W. B. Gilbert, H. M. Gollison, H. Harnum, Mrs. H. Harnum, Mme. Thiery, Master J. Thiery, Mrs. H. H. Howe, Masters W. J. L. and Frank Howe, Miss Matilda Howe, J. E. Gale, G. F. M. Park, Louis Wallcott, John Patterson, Mrs. J. Patterson, Miss Griffin, Rev. Mr. Todd, W. Learn, Rev. John C. Jacobi, Dr. Rogers, J. P. Scott, Miss Emma and Master Wm. Scott, Mrs. Urwick, W. Hayes, Mrs. C. Hayes, Master L. Hayes, John Hayes, Mrs. C. Morrow, Mrs. G. F. M. Park, J. J. Regan, H. Barker, Oliver Grace.

SEPT. 19—*In steamship Paraguay, from London and Havre*—Mrs. S. Slader, H. Hudson, Mrs. E. Hudson, G. K. Radford, Mrs. C. Radford, Master W. H. Radford, Miss K. C. Radford, Miss E. Walker, Miss H. Grady, H. Asbury, Mrs. M. E. Asbury and child, A. Mathingly, P. Brocard, G. Wagnon, H. Storrs, A. Marie, J. Dennison, C. van Gabberg, Mrs. B. Gabberg, J. Robertson, G. Tebbs, Mrs. C. Kavanaugh, T. Cox, J. Stauffer, J. Susen, C. Hobey, R. Batt, Mrs. S. Batt, J. D. Duggan, J. Levina, Mrs. M. A. Levina, Mrs. A. Costa, A. Harley, Miss C. Beschert, Mrs. S. Bryer.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 45 | Sun sets..... 6 01 | Moon rises. 5 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 06 | Gov. Island. 7 37 | Hell Gate.. 9 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, from Liverpool Sept. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 655 passengers to the National Steamship Company. Sept. 6, lat. 50 8, lon. 17 24, passed a brig-rigged steamship, bound E.; 7th, lat. 49 27, lon. 22 4, steamship Queen, hence for Liverpool; 8th, lat. 48 21, lon. 26 12, a brig-rigged steamship, bound E.; 15th, lat. 43 54, lon. 56 22, a brig-rigged steamship, bound W.; 17th, lat. 41 07, lon. 68 12, at 7:30 A. M., steamship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool; 18th, lat. 40 40, lon. 70 56, at 10 A. M., signalized ships Chancellor, of and from Liverpool Aug. 15, for New-York, and Jas. Foster, Jr., from Liverpool Aug. 16, for New-York; same date, steamship Virginia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Paraguay, (Br.,) Dixon, London Aug. 29, and Havre Sept. 1, with mdse. and 447 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong N. W. and W. winds to the 13th; since then fair weather; wind from N. and N. E. Sept. 11, lat. 46 30, lon. 38, saw a National steamship, bound E.; 15th, lat. 44, lon. 55 10, one of the Anchor Line of steamers, bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 43, lon. 63 30, a Cunard steamship, bound E.; same date, lat. 41 40, lon. 64, a Guion steamship, bound E.

Steamship Euterpe, Nichols, Galveston, Sept. 8, via Norfolk 16th, with mdse. and passengers C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage. Put into Norfolk short of coal.

Steamship Zoe, (Br.,) Cloake, Cow Bay Sept. 14, with coal and passengers to Snow & Burgess. Left brig Anna Wellington to sail next day for New-York.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship D. W. Chapman, (of Damariscotta,) Miller, Cardiff 36 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Had fine weather. Sept. 9, lat. 43 10, lon. 54, signalized a schooner showing a blue flag with letter R in centre steering E.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Aug. 7, and the Isle of Wight Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Julia E. Haskell, (of Deer Isle,) Haskell, Sisal 32 ds., with hemp, logwood, &c., to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brig James Murchie, (Br.,) Grant, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Bark Goethe, (N. G.,) Koch, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 62 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had light easterly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark David, (N. G.,) Hartwig, Leghorn, via Bremen, in ballast to master.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Rio Grande do Sul 65 ds., with mdse., wool &c. to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Aug. 8, lat. 28 12, lon. 41 50, spoke bark Addie McAdam, from Machias for Buenos Ayres; Aug. 20, Pernambuco, southwest 30 minutes, spoke ship Fleetford, hence for San Francisco, 48 ds. out; Sept. 17, 180 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, passed a wreck dismasted and full of water, apparently a long time in that condition; same day, passed S. S. Fah Kee, hence for Bermuda.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson. The second day out sprunk a leak, making about 25 strokes an hour; Sept. 13, off Hatteras, had a heavy gale of wind from N. E. lasting 24 hs., during which lost part of deck load of lumber, about 15,000 feet.

Schr. Roanoke, Barrett, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Northern Light, Buckmunster, Vinal Haven, with building stone to Brooklyn Ferry Co.

Schr. Maria, Smith, East Lynn, with building stone to Pratt & Co.

Schr. Minnie Kennie, Parsons, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Manna Loa, Talbot, New-Haven, for Daboy, Ga.

Schr. Mary E. Coyne, Facemill, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. H. Chapman, Buck, Rockland, N. B., with building stone to P. J. Nevins & Sons.

Schr. Wm. Mitchell, Hall Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Atlanta, (Br.,) Brown, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. R. A. Ford, Carpenter, Rockland, N. B., with stone to Bartram & Bros.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Hartford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Leonard, Ashley, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. A. Chapman, Wade, Cape Sable, with fish to Comstock & Mills.

Schr. Storm Child, Brooks, Nantucket Shoals, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Higgins, Westerly, for Albany.

Schr. Ida May, (Br.,) Buch. Rockland, N. B., with building stone to P. J. Nevins & Sons.

Schr. Flash, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. J. Means, Herrick, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Dr. Rodger, Kelly, Calais, with timber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Montano, Sawyer, Machias, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wellington, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Spaulding, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Deering, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Pawtucket.
Schr. Thames, Rhodes, Norwalk.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, New-London.
Schr. Empire, Campbell, Providence.
Schr. Lis, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Brantford.
Schr. Wm. C. Tufts, Skidmore, Providence.
Schr. A. Crandall, Rodgers, Millstone Point.
Schr. Freestone, Harrison, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Ober, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ilias Brainard, Stevens, Hart's Island.
Schr. Pearl, Brown, Boston.
Schr. Uriah & Tabatha, Gibbons, West Farms.
Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Eldridge, New-Haven.
Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Brasos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Below.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Hutton, from Liverpool Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Chancellor, (of Liverpool,) Jones, from Liverpool Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Urquhart, from London Aug. 11, with mdse. and passenger to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Ship Minnehaha, McGrath, of and from Londonderry Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to G. & J. Knox & Co.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Pauno, from London July 28, with mdse. to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Minssen, from Bremen Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Herm, Hoey & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Proteus—Brig, from Portland to Sagua, Sept. 12 in lat. 38 10, lon. 73 30, by brig Julia E. Haskell. Had been dismasted in hurricane of 8th inst., and was trying to get into Hampton Roads; required no assistance.

Mateo—Bark, from Bremen for New-York, Sept. 8, on the Grand Bank.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Arr. barks Posidam, Gottenburg; Modonia, Cape Coast; brig Abby, Port De Paix.

Below—Bark Sachem, from Zanzibar, for Salem.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 19.—Arr. steamer Minnetonka, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 19.—Arr. bark Harmony, from Rio for orders.

Passed up for Baltimore—Brig Ames, from Rio; Alice, from St. Jago.

Passed out—Bark Adelaide, from Rio.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 19.—Arr. schrs. S. S. Bickmore, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Eagle, from Saco, for Jacksonville; Ottaman, from Rondout, for Newburyport.

Sld.—Schrs. Utica (Br.) and A. F. Randolph, (Br.)

7 A. M.—Clear, wind easterly, light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Cld. ship Herald of the Morning, for Liverpool, with 22,000 sacks of Wheat.

Sld.—Midnight, Liverpool; Speedwell, La Union.

Arr.—Bark Nellie Abbott, from Manila.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Yokohama—Mystic Belle, New-York; Horatio Sprague, Boston; Tabor, Baltimore.

Sld.—Admiral Cowan, on a cruise.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 19.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship Saxonia, from New-York Sept. 7, arrived at this port at 2 P. M. yesterday, on her way to Hamburg.

ANTWERP, Sept. 19.—The Inman steamship City of Dublin, from New-York Sept. 3, arrived at this port yesterday.

GLASGOW, Sept. 19.—The steamship Brittania, from New-York, has arrived in the Clyde.

THE DEVILISH

Murdering Trick

OF

DR. MARSH.

Exposition by one who knows, from sad experience, the difference between

Dr. SHERMAN'S

Curative method as compared to Dr. Marsh's pretended cure by inflammation from inhuman pressure.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Having been deceived into a trial of Dr. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, as HE calls it, but as I call it, from the insupportable agony and injury it has inflicted upon me, DR. MARSH'S DEVILISH MURDERING TRICK, and after repeated visits to his office, No. 2 Vesey-st., failing to receive any mitigation of my sufferings, I was compelled to look elsewhere.

Having heard of Dr. SHERMAN'S method being an unfailing source of relief to the ruptured, through a friend of mine, I visited his office, No. 697 Broadway, but finding it crowded with patients I was compelled to leave without seeing him at that time; but subsequently took time and made another call, when I succeeded in getting an interview.

After informing him of my sufferings and undergoing a careful examination, I became animated, from the knowledge he evinced and the assurance that he gave me that my sufferings could all be avoided and my case effectually relieved by his curatives.

Consequently, I had the application at once made, and from that time never was a man more surprised or better pleased than I have been from the wonderful difference between Dr. Sherman's mode of treatment and Marsh's.

How any one possessed of ordinary human feelings and a knowledge of the wants of him who is unfortunately ruptured, can impose upon the public such a device as a means of relief, and escape being arrested as a bold and shameless imposter, is something which I can hardly comprehend, for I do verily believe that I have the right to institute proceedings against Marsh for obtaining and holding under false pretences my money, as well as for the bodily suffering and injury which he has inflicted upon me. This suffering he seemed to regard as a matter of amusement when I called upon him from time to time and explained that the torture was unbearable.

He said it was good—inflammation was necessary; that I must bear with it, and made many other aggravating remarks of this kind.

For the above reasons I feel it my imperative duty to give my experience thus publicly for the benefit of others afflicted in a similar manner, that they may avoid the sufferings to which I have been subjected, and find RELIEF, SECURITY AND CURE, as I have done, by resorting at once to the assistance and curatives of Dr. Sherman.

Any person wishing to see me personally for any further explanation, can do so by applying at Burr & Randall's, Fulton Market. NOAH JONES.

The reader may look for a daily exposition of the shameless manner in which this impudent impostor trifles with the unfortunate.

Professor Leonard, of the Washington University, Baltimore, says of Marsh's truss: "If the abdomen did not revolt against such inhuman pressure, the spine would."

Dr. SHERMAN'S curatives may be had at his office, No. 697 Broadway.

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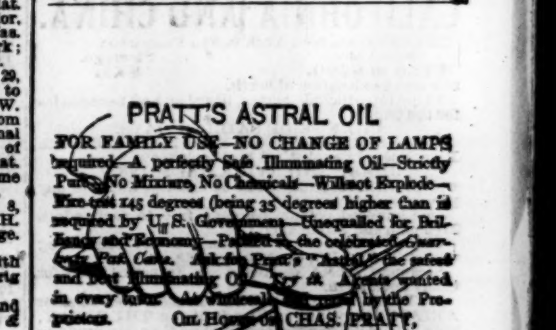

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